# THE HINDOO PATRIOT

## With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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## THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY.

JUNIUS JUNIOR in the columns of the *World* has been writing a series of letters to English statesmen and politicians, among whom Lord Lytton has received his special attention. In one of these letters Lord Lytton is accused of cherishing dreams of becoming Secretary of State for India, and the writer thus breaks forth:

"Heaven deliver India, must be the prayer of all who value the integrity of our Asiatic Empire, from the second infliction and such a fantastic incubus! . . . The news of your appointment (to the Viceroyalty of India) created on the Ganges a *furore* of astonishment. If the Prime Minister had despatched one of his own private secretaries or Lord Salisbury's valet, the selection would have been equally intelligible. One half of India had never heard of your name; the other half knew you only as the author of poems, many of which were notoriously plagiarised from the Servian. When you appeared in the flesh on the shores of Hindostan, neither the English nor the native population knew quite what to make of you. To some you seemed a *facsimile* of Lord 'Fanny' Harvey—the Sporous of Pope; others recognised in you the latest importation from the Persian boulevards, fresh from the breakfasts of Voisin's, and reeking with the perfumes, which nocturnally abound in the upper rooms of the Café du Helder. The younger generation saw in you only a common type of Continental foppery who would have been perfectly in place at Bucherest or Pesth, at Constantinople or even Teheran, but who was likely to become more mischievous at Simla."

And after a long review of Lord Lytton's career in India the writer thus concludes:

"You were blackballed last year at the Travellers' Club—but for social, not political reasons. To adopt the vile refrain of a vulgar song, with which you are perhaps familiar, you are a sort of La-di-da of Imperial statesmanship. If that is a product which suits Englishmen you may yet be a Secretary of State."

The *Times of India's* London Correspondent, who gives the above extracts, says that there is a talk of an action for libel against the proprietor of the *World*.

MAJOR BARING is steadily pursuing his policy of encouraging local manufactures. In a recent Resolution His Excellency the Governor General in Council observes that black writing-ink of Indian manufacture and of good quality as regards colour and durability is procurable at a price much cheaper than that paid for the imported article. In pursuance of the policy of the Government of India to substitute articles of Indian manufacture for European stores, His Excellency in Council directs that the use of Morrell's black registration ink shall be discontinued, and that Stephen's blue-black and black ink shall be issued in small quantities *sufficient only for the use of the few high functionaries who may prefer it to India-made ink.*

THESE SEEM TO BE bad times for the British aristocracy. Lord Lansdowne, the late Under-Secretary of State for India, has, we see it stated, shut up Bowood, let his town mansion, and is going to live quietly in a small house. In Iowa, we read, there is a farm which is being worked under the most aristocratic auspices. The farmer is Captain the Hon. Reynolds Moreton, a brother of the Earl of Ducie and brother-in-law to Sir Henry Havelock-Allan. Captain Moreton is a post Captain in the Navy, but has been on the retired list for some ten years. Amongst his farm labourers are Lord Herbert and the brother of Lord St. Vincent. One of the candidates for the post of chief constable at Birmingham the other day was a peer of the realm, Lord St. Leonard's. He was not, however, elected.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY SERVICE GAZETTE says that during the recent *Magh Mela*, the members of the Police at Benares took advantage of the crowds of travellers on their way to Allahabad to levy blackmail on the wayfarers. Many poor pilgrims, to avoid the delay and inconvenience, readily complied with the demands of the police harpies. And what of the local Police?

THE SAME PAPER has the following:

Although the East Indian Railway have 8,000 goods wagons, all the stations on the Loop Line are as full of grain as they were during the famine. We are told that the only trains which run through the Loop line are the up and down mails, mixed, and goods. It is not considered necessary to run extra trains, although the merchants are craving to get their goods away and are tempted to offer bribes for wagons as they are losing money daily. The Railway Company refuse to load grain in open wagons, or if they do, it is carried entirely at the risk of the merchants, as the Company will not be responsible for theft or damages from rain. [illegible] on the Loop Line between Gosku[illegible]ge, thousands of maunds of grains [illegible] the various stations would be destroyed.

Is not the Railway responsible for this block? And is not Government responsible for the management of the East Indian Railway?

MR. NANABHAI HARIDAS, Government Pleader, has been appointed to act as a Judge of the Bombay High Court during the absence of Mr. Justice West on leave of absence. Is he always to officiate? Rao Saheb Vishwanath Mandlik acts for him as Government Pleader.

TUESDAY, 21ST FEBRUARY.

IT IS stated that the Rothschilds are negociating for the purchase of the Rajputana Railway.

THE RESULTS of the last matriculation examination at Madras are just published. Out of the 3,700 candidates who presented themselves to be examined only 900 have passed.

THE RATE of exchange for adjustment of financial transactions during 1882-83 has been fixed by the Secretary of State at 1s. 8d. the rupee.

AMONG THE JEWELS of the Shumsool-Oomrah family is said to be a magnificent and rare specimen of a cat's-eye, now in the family for four generations. It is estimated to be worth a lakh of rupees. This very valuable stone has just passed into the possession of Nawab Ekbalood Dowlah, to whom it was bequeathed by his father, the late Shumsool Oomrah Ameer-i-Kabeer, co-Regent of Hyderabad.

IT SEEMS that a bean has been discovered in British Burma, the seeds of which have been found a good substitute for coffee. The Commissioner of Arracan says: "I believe the substitute is likly to prove a most valuable product, which in course of time will revolutionize the present coffee trade."

THE NEW GÆKWAR is said to take a deep interest in the management of his State affairs and looks personally into important matters. He has established a Secretariat, fixing the office hours from 11 A.M., to 3 P.M., and has adopted the English mode of conducting business. The clerks have chairs and tables in lieu of pillows and cotton mattrasses, and His Highness attends the Secretariat regularly every day. This is full of promise.

WEDNESDAY, 22ND FEBRUARY.

OLD PARR was supposed to have lived to the age of one hundred and fifty-three, but he died young compared with one Miguel Solis, who according to a late number of *The Lancet*, declares that he was 180 years old on his last birthday, whilst his neighbours maintain that he is much older. This venerable specimen of humanity is a half caste Spaniard living at Bagota in San Salvador.

A BILL has been introduced into the United States Senate for the suppression of poligamy; it also deprives polygamists of the rights of citizenship.

MR. JAMES NICOL FLEMING, an ex-director of the City of Glasgow Bank, who managed to evade the police at the time when the other directors were persecuted, has been arrested, at the house of a friend, in the neighbourhood of Manchester.

THE MANSION HOUSE FUND for the Defence of Property in Ireland now amounts to £17,500, and the Irish Ladies Distress Relief Fund to nearly £14,000.

AN INSURRECTION, which has Yemen for its centre, has broken out in Arabia. The pilgrims who had retired to the city from Mecca held a meeting and proclaimed one of their number ruler of all the countries of the Yemen. On the 5th instant the rebels encountered the Turkish forces, and the conflict lasted from morning to night. The Turkish Governor has asked for immediate reinforcements.

THE REVISED VERSION of the New Testament is the subject of a long and hostile criticism in the new number of the *Quarterly Review*. The reviewer says, in the course of his criticism, which runs through sixty-three pages:—"To speak plainly, the book becomes unreadable. We lay the revisers' volume down convinced that the case of their work is simply hopeless. . . . It is idle, worse than idle, to dream of revising this revision. We are greatly concerned, greatly surprised, most of all disappointed. We had expected a vastly different result." The following are a few of the reviewer's remarks:—"A morbid striving after etymological accuracy has proved the ruin of one of the most effecting scenes in St. John's Gospel. Many novelties in the present Revision betoken a want of familiarity with the refinements of the Greek language on the one hand and only a slender acquaintance with the resources and proprieties of English speech on the other. To alter "Canst thou speak Greek" into "Dost thou know Greek" really betrays ignorance; it is something worse than bad taste; it is a deliberate blunder. . . . The work is disfigured throughout by changes which convict the revisers of scarcely a moderate appreciation of the idiomatic resources of their own language. . . . A schoolboy method of translation is in constant operation throughout." He further accuses them of offensive pedantry, tasteless barbarism, inexcusable blundering, and senseless, officious, and even unscholarlike innovation.

THURSDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY.

IN ACCORDANCE with the regulation issued by the Governor General of Russian Turkistan, prohibiting the importation into the Province of certain goods of English manufacture, and imposing a duty on East Indian tea, cambric, and indigo, customs barriers have been established at almost all the passages across the Sir Darya as well as at the more important ferries across the Oxus. The establishment of barriers in the Hodjend District is under consideration.—*Press Commissioner's Office.*

A TEMPORARY Telegraph Office was opened at Ruksoul on the Nepal Frontier on the 11th February.—*Ditto.*

A CORRESPONDENT, referring to the repairs of the road from Boinchee to Bhastara says that only for surface dressing the repairs have cost the Hooghly Road Cess Committee Rs. 385 or Rs. 55 per mile for a distance of 7 miles. One will scarcely perceive that the road has been repaired. The little of masonry work that there is on the road remains untouched. There is one masonry bridge on the road which stands bared of earth on its surface and the two sides overgrown with Assatha trees. The correspondent adds that the zemindars of Bhastara made over this road to Government ten or twelve years ago on the express condition that it would be kept in proper order.

A RURAL Sub-Registry Office had been established not long ago at Sreepore in the Magurah Sub-Division. A correspondent writes to say that though it, has proved successful there is a talk of abolishing it and thus throwing the people back into the same difficulties and hardships, from which they had been relieved.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that at the instance of the "Refaham Committee" of Lucknow a meeting of the members of the ex-royal family of Oudh, its nobility and gentry, was to have been held on the 19th instant for sending an address of thanks to His Excellency the Viceroy for the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act

REFERRING to the perigrinations of the Nuddea Fever Commission a correspondent suggests that they will do well to direct their attention to the present and past condition of those places in the Nuddea district where the epidemic fever broke out nearly a quarter of a century ago, and with respect to which the theory of obstruction of drainage and sub-soil humidity he thinks is of doubtful application. The places he alludes to are Ula, Sreenuggur and others. Ula, writes our correspondent, used at one time to be submerged in water during the rains and then it knew no municipal care, and yet it was one of the healthiest places in Bengal with a population of about 40,000 souls. Since the outbreak of the malarious fever in 1857 it is gradually declining, though it has been and still is a municipal town. The Census of 1872 shewed that the population had dwindled down into a fourth of the original number, and that number according to the figures of the Census of 1881 has again fallen to 4000.

*FRIDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY.*

A CORRESPONDENT sends us a detailed account of Lady Ripon's visit to Darjeeling of which we give the following abstract :

Lady Ripon arrived at Darjeeling on the 10th instant. Her visit being a private one, no special arrangements had been made. But the Himalyan Railway, the local Municipality and the Police were not wanting in their attention to Her Ladyship's convenience. There were the usual decorations of the Railway Station, and the carriages of the "Special" had been tastefully fitted up. The roads had been kept neat and tidy, while the Police and Patrols lined the Street from the Station to the "Shrubbery." The Deputy Commissioner was indefatigably active in the preliminary arrangements and their subsequent execution. The weather at Darjeeling on the 11th and 12th was very foul and unpleasant, so there was no stirring on those two days. The arrangements of the Bhutea reception were most gratifying and they were all due to the exertions of the Bhutea leader Tendook Pelgir, a member of the family of the late Cheeboo Lalama who was once prime minister of the Sikim Raja. The *fete* came on the 13th. A pavilion had been fitted up and all the European Civil and Military Officers had been invited. The Bhuddist Temple and its compound, as well as the road leading to it, had been adorned with flags of various colors, laurels and evergreens. There were music singing and dancing in the Bhutea fashion and the general effect of the whole representation was most imposing. What added to the charm of the scene was the fantastically gorgeous attire of the Bhutea attendants, nobles and chiefs. Her Excellency left Darjeeling on the 14th instant before noon.

OUR "Graduate Teacher" correspondent, following up his remarks on the grant-in-aid schools, further observes :

These schools were intended to serve as feeders to the University. But from their inability to turn out sufficient number of candidates for the Entrance Examination they must be pronounced utter failures. The money that is spent on them might be more usefully laid out on the maintenance of middle class English Schools which teach up to the minor scholarship standard. As a preliminary to a measure of reform the Director of Public Instruction should call upon the managers of all aided schools to submit statements shewing what these schools have cost Government within the last four or five years and how many of their students have been matriculated during that period.

THE FOLLOWING account of Jubbulpore comes from a Traveller :

It is an important city in the Central Provinces situated at the junction of two railways, the E. I. and G. I. P. Railways. Its situation is most picturesque, surrounded on all sides by hills, the climate of the valley is most pleasant at the same time salubrious. It enjoys a pleasantly temperate climate in both winter and hot weather—the rigours of which are not felt. One peculiarity of the place is the number of large tanks contained in it, whose banks are studded with temples and the residences of bankers of these Provinces. The rows of shops and lofty Jain temples speak of the grandeur of the place. The European residents are rather numerous owing to its being the Head-Quarters of the Saugor Military authorities and of the Civil Commission of the Jubbulpore Division. Being the junction of two railways there is a large railway establishment here comprising both Europeans and Natives. The railway buildings occupy a line of nearly two miles in extent. There are a good many schools at Jubbulpore, of which the High School is a Government institution. It turns out every year a large number of Entrance and F. A. successful candidates. I make no doubt if the Committee seek its affiliation for the B. A. examination, it ought to give a good account at the examinations. The Chief Commissioner inspected the school the other day.

Jubbulpore has one special drawback which detracts much from its reputation of being a desirable place for residence. It is the head-quarters of the segregated condemned Thugs and dacoits who live here with their families and have formed themselves into a colony. Some years since they committed a daring dacoity in the heart of the city. I need scarcely remind you that it was the seat of the late Colonel Sleeman."

A CORRESPONDENT sends us a lengthy communication from Tipperah regarding the management of the affairs of His Highness the Maharaja of Hill Tipperah. He says that the Maharaja is bent upon levelling down all caste distinctions between the Bengali Hindus of the plains and his aborigines hilly subjects. His Highness we are told is spending large sums of money for this purpose. The details of the narrative will not interest the general reader.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of a petition to Government from some inhabitants of the town of Dinagepore. The burden of the petitioners' complaint is the heavy loss, inconvenience and hardship which will be entailed upon them by the Railway passing through Paharpur and seven other villages. The petitioners suggest that the difficulties and inconveniences complained of may be obviated by diverting the line a little out of town and making it pass through Furreedpore to the south of the race-course Juloombasur.

A CORRESPONDENT at Commillah informs us that Babu Prosunno Coomar Guha, Pleader, Judge's Court, has in celebration of his mother's *shradh* offered two medals to the most successful candidates at the next middle Vernacular Examination in the Eastern and Rajshye Circles. Another medal has been offered to the first minor scholarship-holder of the Bogra Jogini School.

IN OUR ISSUE of the 23rd ultimo a correspondent ventilated the grievances of the Subordinate Judicial Service. Another correspondent, who seems to be well conversant with the subject, does not think that the grievances of the Service have been fully set forth. He writes :

"What the subordinate judicial service most bitterly complain of is the block in promotion. There were only ten promotions within the last three years, and at this rate the member at the lowermost ring of the ladder cannot hope to obtain an increase of Rs. 50 to his pay in less than 12 years, there being 40 men above him. In each of the next two higher grades there are 76 and 30 Munsiffs respectively, and the junior member referred to will take 55 years to be elevated to the rank of a sub-judge. Members of the Subordinate Executive Service can reckon upon almost certain promotions every five years and they get at least some increase every year. A Deputy Magistrate of ordinary ability rises to a higher grade in four or five years. A civilian who enters service on Rs. 400 becomes a District Judge in 14 years and then gets Rs. 2,000 or five times his initial pay. The pay of a Deputy Magistrate on promotion is increased by Rs. 100, but a Munsif of the 3rd or 4th grade, if he is fortunate enough to get a lift can hope to get half that sum. Laying aside the acting and temporary appointments in the two services there is a great disparity in them in the number and pay of appointments. According to the civil list there are altogether 224 Deputy Magistrates, 223 Munsiffs and 42 Sub-Judges. The Magistrates among them draw Rs. 87,000, the Munsiffs Rs. 62,000, per mensem. The average pay of a Deputy Magistrate is Rs. 388.39, that of a Munsiff Rs. 278.03 only. If Munsiffs and Sub-Judges be taken as members of the same service the average pay of each of the members is Rs. 358.95 only or Rs. 28.44 less than that of a Deputy Magistrate. The latter enjoys certain advantages which are not open to the former, and they are temporary promotions, commission on registration fees, house rent or a splendid house to live in and the free services of an orderly peon. Those who do not agree in the opinion that the Deputy Magistrates are more favoured than the Munsiffs on the ground of a few higher appointments being open to them, may be reminded that while Deputy Magistrates hold 11,20,30 and 50 appointments on salaries of Rs. 700, 600, 500 and 400 respectively, judicial officers, including Sub-Judges have open to them 10, 15 and 30 appointments on Rs. 700, 600 and 400 respectively.

With a view to redress the grievances of the Subordinate Judicial Service and to put it on a footing of equality with the Subordinate Executive Service, our correspondent makes the following suggestions :

"Let there be a new grade of 40 Munsiffs at Rs. 500 each and the number of those in the 400 rupees grade be increased by 36, and the 250 rupees grade be abolished. This arrangement will involve an additional outlay of Rs. 15,400 per month, but taking into account the net revenue derived from Munsiff's Courts namely from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000 each and the character and nature of the services performed by them the consideration of increased expenditure sinks into nothing. Instead of the subordinate officers of the judicial department being called munsiffs and sub-judges they should be styled assistant and Joint Judges respectively.

POOR ROMA BAI! She has become a widow in the first year of her marriage. We are grieved to learn that the lord of her choice, Babu Bepinbehary Das, M. A. B. L., has been snatched away by the King of Terrors. We offer her our sincere condolence.

WE UNDERSTAND that Mr. Cotton, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, takes privilege leave for three months in May next. We have not heard who will officiate for him.

*SATURDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY.*

WE TAKE the following from the *Behar Herald* :

The oldest man living within the Patna Municipality is a Mahomedan butcher, of *Mohulla* Dholpurah, aged 122 years. He lives close to Shere Shah's Mosque, and was present at the burial of Ashruf Ali *alias* Khokha Khan, foster brother of Shah Alum, who died at Patna in the *Hegiri* year 1187, and was buried within the compound of Shere Shah's Mosque. The man was 9 years of age at the time, the present year of *Hegiri* is 1299. He tells the visitors, many pleasant stories as how Maharajah Ram Narain brought the English to Patna, how there had been great fights at the Patna city gates &c and how he was present when a boy of 9 years at Khokha Khan's tomb burial. Khoka Khans tomb is yet in fair state of preservation, with a marble slab commemorating the date &c. The year is given in numerals as also under the rule of *Abzad*, the words *saroore rafe Dilha* 'delight of the heart has disappeared,' expressing both the high estimation in which Ashruff Ali was held as a humorist amongst his contemporaries, as also in the year of his death in accordance with *Abzad*.

WE LEARN from a copy of a memorial which has been or is intended to be submitted to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that the village of Barrampore in the Bongong Sub-Division of the Nuddea District, which is said to be a very old one founded by one Babu Santosh Roy Krory in the Mogul period of Mahomedan rule in India, and was one of the most thickly peopled villages in Bengal, is reduced to the most deplorable condition by the ravages of malarious fever. There are still some people in it more dead than alive, but it has become the chief resort of leopards and other wild beasts. The memorialists ascribe the prevalence of the epidemic fever, which they say is raging from the middle of this century, to the silting up of two khals lying to the north and west of the village and they pray for the excavation of the same. This is one of the places which the Fever Commission should visit.

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WE HAVE received a copy of a petition addressed by the Triplicane Literary Society of Madras to the House of Commons for the disestablishment of the Indian Church Establishment. The arguments in support of the prayer are too well known to require repetition.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a communication anent the Goalundo Agricultural Exhibition. It makes some severe criticisms upon the manner in which funds were raised and expended. The writer says that the amount raised was Rs. 4,000 out of which only the sum of Rs. 200 was expended on prizes and other legitimate expenses of the Exhibition and the balance Rs. 3,800 was squandered away on jatras and natches. Of course this is an *exparte* statement.

THERE WERE 228 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 18th February of which 21 were from cholera, none from small pox, 74 from fevers, 23 from bowel complaints, 11 from phthisis, 17 from bronchitis and asthma, 29 from convulsion and tetanus and the rest from other causes. Six children were still-born, 46 died between the ages of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year, 38 persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 8. The average of daily mortality was 32·5.

THE BOMBAY COTTON FRAUDS ACT has been at last repealed. A rather strange fact came to light in course of the debate. It was urged that the Act was often made use of simply to drive hard bargains with native dealers, who brought slightly adulterated cotton by threatening prosecution if they did not accept a certain price.

A TERRIBLE fire broke out yesterday in the jute ware-house of the River-side Press Company on the Strand. The total loss is estimated at over Rs. 200,000. The Fire-Brigade worked well.

WE EXTRACT the following from the letter of our Gossain Durgapore Correspondent :

Dr. Bose the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner visited this place on the 20th instant on his way to Alumdangah for the express purpose of seeing the Gossain Durgapur Correspondent of the *Hindoo Patriot*. I learn the Babu Jodunath Bose the Sub-divisional Officer of Chandangah on hearing a favorable account from Dr Lidderdale of the merits of Dr. Chatterjee's report on the local malarious fever has asked for a copy of the same. Our special thanks are due to Mr. Peacock the Commissioner and Mr Taylor the Magistrate for having allotted Rs. 2300 from the Road Cess Fund in spite of Mr. Anderson's opposition for the repair of the Halsa Gossain Durgapur Road and the Magurah Village Roads. The District Magistrate has requested Dr Chatterjee through Mr. Anderson to undertake the task of distributing Government medicines to the sick poor of these parts; Dr. Chatterjee has gladly acceded to the request of the Magistrate. It is a matter of great satisfaction to us to hear that the Fever Commission propose to re-open the dried up *khal* which joins the Mathabhanga with the Nobagunga.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following account of the visit of His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore to the Metropolitan Institution :

His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore paid a visit to the Metropolitan Institution yesterday at half past two o'clock. His Highness was accompanied by his Minister and his personal staff. On arrival His Highness was received by the Secretary, the Superintendent and the staff of teachers. He was then conducted to the College Department where His Highness was received by the Professors and students of the Department. His Highness next inspected the School Department, where he was most enthusiastically received by the students who stood and bowed down as His Highness passed. The Maharajah was then conducted by the above-mentioned officers to his carriage, which was drawn by four. At the time of his departure the Professor of Sanscrit handed to His Highness a Sanskrit ode of welcome. His Highness expressed his satisfaction with the excellent management of the Institution, which, it is superfluous to add, is exclusively under native management.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

*London February 20th.*—The consensus of English and Foreign opinion is that it is urgently necessary that the Russian Government should disclaim the late speech of General Skobeleff and reprimand him for making it. A blue book containing Consular reports confirms the outrages against the Jews in Russia and attributes the same to want of energy on the part of Russian authorities. All the great Powers have declined the invitation of the Swiss Confederation proposing international treaties for the adoption of a Bi-metallic standard.

20.—It is reported that floods are damaging the American Cotton Districts.

20.—Lord Granville has declined to participate in the Constitution of a Select Committee to enquire into the working of the Land Act. Mr. Gladstone will, on the 27th February, move that a committee of enquiry at the present time into the working of the Land Act, will defeat its operation, and to injuries to the interests of good government in Ireland.

21.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Gladstone proposed the new Parlimentary rules. He traced the progress of obstruction, and said the limits of patience had been reached and that a change of procedure was absolutely necessary. He was willing to modify his proposals, so that when the minority was less than forty, the majority must exceed 100. Sir Stafford Northcote spoke in opposition, and after a long and animated debate the House agreed to an adjournment. Sir Charles Dilke, replying to a question, said that the quarantine regulations in the Suez Canal were seriously occupying the attention of Government. The British delegate had constantly urged the necessity of their modification. The British Government, he said, lost no opportunity of pressing their views upon the Egyptian authorities that the present sanitary regulations were not applicable to the existing sanitary condition of the East.

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21.—Commander Selby has died from wounds. The House of Commons have negatived by 307 against 18 the resolution of Mr. Labouchere declaring Mr. Bradlaugh's seat for Northampton vacant. Mr Bradlaugh suddenly walked up to the table of the house, took the oath, and signed his name without waiting for the attendance of the clerk. He was then ordered to withdraw which he obeyed, but afterwards returned and claimed his seat. Lord Randolph Churchill then moved for a new writ. The House agreed to the Ministerial motion to adjourn the debate till tomorrow.

It is reported that Mr. Ilbert (?) has been appointed an Additional Member of the Viceregal Council of India. Mr. Bradlaugh's expulsion from the House of Commons is almost unanimously demanded.

22.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Gladstone said that the Bradlaugh incident during last night's sitting was scandalous, but he declined to lead the House in the matter. After a long debate several motions were withdrawn. Mr. Bradlaugh again entered the house and took his seat, but obeying the orders of the Speaker, withdrew. Sir S. Northcote then moved, and Mr. Gladstone supported the expulsion of Mr. Bradlaugh, which was carried by 291 against 83. A new writ for Northampton has been issued, Mr. Bradlaugh offering himself as candidate for election.

23.—It is officially announced that Mr. C. P. Ilbert, of the Equity Bar, succeeds Mr. Stokes in the Viceregal Council.

WE TAKE the following from the *East*:

"The following sad accident is reported to us from Chittagong. One Mr. Higgins, the manager of the Nusirabad Tea Estate being informed of the advent of a tiger in a jungle adjoining his bungalow, ordered his coolies to beat the jungle, while he himself stood at a good distance with a double barrel gun in his hand. Our Chittagong correspondent writes that 'as soon as the coolies were engaged in their work, the tiger fell down upon one of them. Mr. Higgins fired his gun at once, but the ball passed the man, not the tiger. Instantly afterwards the tiger fell down upon the other. Mr Higgins here also fired his gun, but unfortunately the ball passed the man, and not the tiger One of these two unfortunate creatures died on the spot and another died in the hospital after a few hours. It is reported that the tiger has since been killed.' It is reported that Mr. Higgins forced them to work against their will. We anxiously await further reports."

We do hope that the Govenment will make a thorough enquiry into the matter.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals: 1. General Report of the operations of the Marine Survey of India for 1880-81. 2. Report on the Car-Nicobar after the earth-quake of 31st January last. By Major M. Protheroe, Officiating Superintendent of Port Blair and Nicobars. 3. Ancient India as described by Ktesias the Knidian. By J. W. McCrindle, M.A., M.R. A.S. 4. Army Circulars dated 31st December 1881. 5. The Indian Homœopathic Review, edited by Beharyial Bhadury, Vol. I. No. 2. 6. Ramayana in original Sanskrit, with a Bengali translation, Ajudhyakanda No. 7, published by Protapchunder Roy and distributed *gratis*. 7. A series of articles on Sanitation in the Punjab, by Lala Kashiram. 8. Aryadurshun—a Bengali monthly, Vol. VII. No. 5. 9. Adurini—Ditto, Vol. III. No. 3. 10. Acharya—Ditto, Vol. I. No. 5. 11. Thacker's Bengal Directory for 1882. 12. Report on the Trade and Resources of Central Provinces, for 1880-81.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.
(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)
(SESSION 1882.)

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S.J., C.I.E., on Thursday, the 2nd March at 7 P.M.
Subject: Refraction.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Friday, the 3rd March at 7 P. M.
Subject: Expansion of Bodies by Heat, Thermometry.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY, 27, 1882.

## THE TOWN HALL MEETING.

THE Town Hall Meeting convened by the Indian Association on Saturday the 18th instant formulated objects, which had already commended themselves to the sympathy and approval of the native public. The repeal of the Vernacular Press Act resounds with grateful utterances from one end of the country to the other. The repeal of the Arms Act is also demanded with one voice, and the British Indian Association has already taken the lead in this matter. The extension of the privilege of local self-government is hailed with gratitude by the educated classes. The Town Hall meeting has given emphasis to the sentiments and feelings of the native community, which have already been expressed on the subjects mentioned. It is not, therefore, the matter but the manner of dealing with it, that claims our attention. We are sorry to observe that the morning papers have not yet given a full report of the meeting, but they have given the two most eloquent speeches delivered on the occasion—we mean those of Mr. Lalmohun Ghose and Babu Surendranath Banerjea. Mr. Ghose spoke very well, he has a good flow, an impressive intonation, and a happy address, and he made an excellent use of them all in his last performance. He took up unnecessarily a good portion of the time of his audience with a display of mock modesty at the outset, which was hardly called-for. But he entered his subject *con amore*, and gave some hard hits, and also some fine specimens of unquestionable eloquence. We only regret that one, who of all Indians is the best trained in the art of English public agitation and oratory, should not have perceived the gross inconsistency into which he betrayed himself by blowing hot and cold in the same breath in speaking of the Liberal Government, and the unfortunate political blunder he committed by inciting a war of classes in this country. We are afraid he was carried away by the impulse of the moment, but we are the more sorry because we do not take Mr. Ghose to be a representative of the noisy, fussy school of our young politicians. He is not a pushing man, and we do believe that he was really sincere when he at first expressed his unwillingness to join a meeting of thanks-giving. But if he was really convinced that the Liberal Government deserved more censure than praise, he would have done well if he had abstained from joining the meeting. But in saying what he did, we are constrained to remark, he simply contradicted himself. He began by extolling the Liberal Government, and its representative in India, the Viceroy. He said: "We have no longer to turn our eyes towards the North-Western Frontier, and to watch, with mingled feelings of indignation and anxiety, the progress of a war, involving a terrible waste of human life and of treasure wrung from the pockets of the miserable tax-payers of this country. (Cheers.) We have no longer a Government holding high revels and indulging in gorgeous pageantry, while in the immediate vicinity of the grand Durbar the population was dying of starvation. (Cheers.) We have no longer a Government startling the public mind by suddenly forcing upon the country new and harsh and utterly uncalled for measures of repression. (Cheers.) We have no longer a Viceroy uttering meaningless platitudes, oracular epigrams and hollow rhetoric, unredeemed by one single touch of sincerity or of natural feeling. (Loud cheers.) Instead of these things, we have now the honest utterances of an honest statesman (cheers,) which have about them the ring of that true eloquence which is only another name for earnestness. (" Cheers.) We find the present Government honestly anxious to promote the prosperity and the happiness of the people, to do someting for the education of the masses, to encourage Native industry, and to try the experiment of local self-government on a new and enlarged basis. We further find them engaged, although from our point of view too slowly and too hesitatingly, but nevertheless they are engaged in removing some of those restrictions upon freedom which were so needlessly imposed upon us by the late administration." (Cheers.) Now all this implies a high and generous appreciation of the benefits which the Liberal Government has conferred upon India—the speaker might have greatly extended the list—and yet in the same breath Mr. Ghose spoke as follows:

I am as thankful as any one else for such a measure as the repeal of the Press Act, but I cannot help thinking that it is high time that the Government should be told in a friendly and candid manner that, although their accession to power was welcomed in India with demonstrations of joy never before known in the history of this country, yet slender, indeed, shall be their claim to our gratitude, if, at the expiration of their term of office, it shall be found to consist merely in the formal repeal of an Act, which, however objectionable on principle, had long been practically dead and in the introduction of a scheme of local self-government, which unless it be modified in material particulars, seems destined to turn out a failure. (Cheers.) Well, gentlemen, you cannot forget that the Arms Act still continues to disfigure the Statute Books (Cheers) by perpetuating irritating distinctions of race. (Cheers.) You cannot also forget that the rules for the Civil Service examination which were framed under the late Government for the purpose of excluding our countrymen from the ranks of that service still remain unaltered, although the injustice of those rules was admitted and denounced by conspicuous leaders of the party who are now members of the administration. (Cheers.) You cannot also help being alarmed by the rumours that have prevailed for sometime past regarding contemplated changes in the constitution of the Medical Service, which, if true, would have the effect of shutting us out of that service as well. We can only hope that this rumour may prove to be as unfounded as the one regarding the imposition of an Income Tax. But if either of them should happen to have the slightest foundation, then all I can say is that the Liberal Government will be very far, indeed, from having earned the gratitude of this country. (Cheers.) And, Sir, in this connection, we cannot also overlook the fact that we owe it to this Government which was to have redressed all our wrongs, and to have introduced a new era of international equality and universal brotherhood,—it is to this Government that we owe the reduction of the salaries of our Native Judges and the recognition of the iniquitous doctrine, that for doing the same sort of work with equal ability and efficiency, the Native of India is to get only two thirds of the pay of the European. (Cheers.) Then, Sir, there is the question of the cotton duties, which are now about to be abolished. But with regard to this, it must be confessed that the Liberal party never gave us any hopes, and that therefore, they are not open to the charge of breach of faith, however much we may complain of this barefaced subordination of Indian interests to those of Manchester; and however much we may be disposed to wonder at the strange irony of fate by which it should have been reserved for the most philanthropic Government that England has ever had to associate and identify itself with a policy, which properly analyzed, means nothing more or less than the robbery of the over-taxed millions of this country, for the sake of putting more money into the pockets of the rich and influential Cotton Spinners of Lancashire. (Cheers.)

Mr. Ghose is young, and was therefore perhaps more sanguine in expecting the *millenium* on the accession of the Liberal party to power, and his disappointment is consequently the more poignant. But to those, who have been long in the troublous waters of politics, the change of party does not signify much. There are certain broad lines of policy which England pursues in her government of India, and whichever party may be in power, these lines are not likely to be altered. Party for party the history of Indian administration shews that the Conservatives have done more for India than the Liberals. It was only the late Conservative ministry, which, in the pride of its own power, outraged the traditions of the past, and pursued a policy of aggressive war, annexation, taxation, and repression which justly roused the indignation of all right-thinking and righteous men. Mr. Gladstone, who has never looked upon India with a friendly eye, if we understand him aright, he considers it an encumberance upon England, as the leader of the Opposition was pledged to certain measures for the rectification of the policy of his predecessors, and we must do him the justice to say that he has already done a great deal by way of fulfilment of his pledges. He has made peace with Affghansthan and withdrawn our troops and men from it—this itself is an act for which India cannot feel too grateful—he has recognized the joint responsibility of England and India for the Affghan war expenses, though the contribution given by England is quite paltry, he has repealed the Vernacular Press Act, accepted the policy of the Indian Government to encourage local manufacture and enterprise, continued the policy of economy initiated by the Conservative Government, and encouraged the policy of the extension of local self-government. But the real welfare of India depends upon conscientious Home Rule, with regard to which the Viceroy ought to be supreme, and the less the complexion of English party politics colours it the better. Mr. Ghose, we have said above, committed another mistake by inciting a war of classes. Our country is vast, and its population is multitudinous, and yet how few take an active or even passive interest in public affairs. Their number is very limited, and whether they belong to the "upper ten" or to the middle class, they equally deserve encouragement, and it is a most short-sighted policy to create a feeling of antagonism between the different classes of the community by running down one for the delectation of the other. We will not repeat the old saying that it is a dirty bird which fouls its own nest. Mr. Ghose was unnecessarily personal and antagonistic in his attitude. For instance he thus spoke of an honored member of our society, the virtual head of our body. Talking of the native members of our Councils he said:

They seem to all appearances to be just as well satisfied as their predecessors with the existing system, whereby they associate with themselves a few titled gentlemen of whom I shall say nothing more than this, that they seem either to lack the intelligence to think for themselves, or the independence to give expression to their convictions, if they have any. (Cheers.) I admit that there are occasional exceptions; but as a general rule, these Hon'ble gentlemen may be safely reckoned upon to vote and speak, according to official desires. And no doubt, from the Government point of view, it may be very convenient to have a few of these men who may pose as representatives of the people, while in reality

they are echoing back the official voice, and swelling the offical chorous. (Cheers.) I confess, Sir I have not always the patience to read the speeches which these Honorable gentlemen deliver in Council, but, on one or two recent occasions, I could not help satisfying my curiosity as to what some of these men, both European and Native, had to say for themselves. Well, I read their speeches, and I cast about in my mind for a parallel, and the only one that I could think of was in the domains of fiction in the well-known scene between *Polonius* and *Hamlet*, where the courtier was just *as ready* to endorse the opinion of the Prince when he likened the shape of a cloud to a camel, as when he compared it to a whale and a weasel. (Laughter.) Similarly these courtly Councillors, who were ardent supporters of coercion under *Lord Lytton*, avowed themselves, the other day, to be equally ardent friends of liberty under the present *regime*. (Loud cheers.) Those who had gladly officiated as midwives and wet-nurses at the birth of that little stranger, the Vernacular Press Act, now showed equal alacrity in acting as grave-diggers at its funeral. (Cheers.) But, unfortunately for them although they may have helped to bury the measure itself, they can never hope with all this, "shovelfuls of earth" (Laughter) to bury the memory of the past (Renewed cheers.) Well, gentlemen, are you content that you should continue to be so represented? (No, no.) If you are not,—and you would be something less than human if you were,—then you ought to avail yourselves of every constitutional means, in order to make your wishes known while yet the friends of liberty are in power. And I cannot believe that they will for ever continue to turn a deaf ear to the just prayers of a united people.

Now, we entirely agree with Mr. Ghose that as a rule proper men are not appointed to our Councils, that those who are elected are generally dummies and shadows of their official patrons, but he committed a grievous personal wrong by hurling his anethema against a nobleman, who has done more in vindicating the rights of the poor, the liberty of the subject, the majesty of law, and the interests of the tax-payers than all the native members of the Vice-regal Council put together. Not content with this personal attack Mr. Ghose went on:

You must also bear in mind that of late years a most dangerous influence has been at work, calculated to destroy all independence of thought and feeling, and to set a premium on abjectness and servility. I refer to the profuse distribution of so-called titles of honor which, while it does not cost the Government one single penny, has succeeded in completely emasculating whatever was left of manhood in this unhappy country. (Loud cheers). But, Sir, I have faith in the middle classes, in those who are daily swelling the numbers of our educated community. If one last lingering spark of patriotism still smoulders in this country, I believe it is in the breasts of these men who constitute the main strength and the future hope of Hindustan. (Cheers.) And you, gentlemen, who represent this great classes, it is for you to realize to yourselves fully the great responsibility which rests upon you; for you have to fight not only your own battles, but the battles of your country, and in particular of those humbler and poorer millions beneath you, who are as yet unable to act, or to think for themselves. If you are equal to the occasion if, on the one hand, you refuse to be corrupted by the debasing examples of sycophancy so often presented to you, while on the other, you are equally firm in declining to be led away by the violent and wrong-headed counsels of foolish men, if you hit the proper medium between a *servile* truckling to power and an unreasoning and insolent defiance of order and authority, if in short, you do your duty in a truly loyal and manly spirit, I see no reason to despair of the future of our country. (Loud cheers.)

We so much appreciate Mr. Ghose's sincere patriotism that we cannot but regret that he should have said anything, which would cause a breach in our small camp of men, who really take interest in public matters. We are quite alive to the demoralizing influence of title-hunting, but the game of place-hunters and title-hunters is not new. If there are some among the aristocracy, who pant for distinction or decoration, there are also those among the middle class, who pant for place for themselves or their kith and kin, and their indignation and so-called independence not unfrequently spring from their personal disappointment in the pursuit of their life's aim. But we should not take note of title-hunters or place-hunters. We should rely upon really good men and true, and leave the rest in the hands of Him, who shapes all events. We are now in the threshold of revived national life, we cannot afford at this time to quarrel with each other, we ought therefore to make a strong pull, a long pull, and a pull altogether. We ought to remember that union is strength. If we wish to rise in the scale of nations, we can do so only with the force of the whole nation. We are so weak in number that it would be a national calamity if by any careless or thoughtless expressions on the part of those, who profess to teach the nation, one class should be pitted against the other. This is exactly what will suit best the designs of our enemies.

We have not space to notice the speech of Babu Surendranath Banerjea. There is but one opinion among the native community on the subject, which he took up, We only regret that he should have somewhat marred an eloquent and otherwise effective speech by a rancorous personal attack upon the Lieutenant-Governor.

## OFFICIAL MORALITY.

IT would be monstrous to say at this time of day that the Indian Civilians take bribes. We do not hesitate to declare that there is not in the civilized world a more honorable service as a whole than the Covenanted Civil Service of India. Time was when the East India Company's writers used to pilfer, plunder, or to take money by means not always fair, and their example also contaminated the native employes under them, but those days have happily passed away. At the same time we must frankly confess there are still practices carried on by individual Civilians, which we wish for the honor of the service were things of the past. Mr. A. O. Hume, late a member of the North West Board of Revenue, than whom we know not a more honorable Indian official, has written a valuable letter to the *Pioneer* on the subject. He says: "During my entire service, out of several thousand European officials I have only heard of *three*, who might possibly have been guilty of taking diamond rings, necklaces, watches and chains, as presents from natives on *any* occasion whatsoever. I do not *know* that even these three were guilty, but in regard to all three evil reports of this nature *were* current amongst natives, and in regard to one of them amongst Europeans also." In Bengal we must say such presents are rare. About three years ago we heard only one story, for the truth of which we cannot vouch, that the *mem saheb* of a District Magistrate took a pair of gold bangles from the family of a rich landholder. It might be that the whole story was a fib, but the scarcity of such stories speaks volumes in favour of the purity of the Bengal Civil Service. Mr. Hume next notices the *Dallie* nuisance. Mr. Hume says: "There is no doubt that in nine cases out of ten these are simply taken toavoid hurting the feelings of those who present them. But as a matter of fact it is *not* necessary to take them on this account. Throughout my service as Assistant and Joint-Magistrate, Collector and Judge, I never took a single "*Dallie*." A little offence was caused in each district I went to at first but this disappeared as soon as it became known that I never took one from any one—high or low—and I would earnestly entreat all officials to adopt henceforth this system. It is not enough for them to be pure—they must be above suspicion—and if this trivial, kindly meant habit of accepting *dallies*, can give rise to the monstrous suspicions and charges such as those above quoted (and all who are competent to judge, will, I believe, agree with me that this is almost the only real basis out of which these charges can originate) the sooner every English official, who loves his country, his service, and his own good name, summarily puts a stop to it, the better for all of us—Natives and Europeans." In Bengal the *Dallie* nuisance is not so great as in the North-West. And to tell the truth, if there be the slightest foundation for what we hear from the upper provinces, although the whole thing may be a gross misapprehension, the official character does not seem to be held in such high respect by the suspicious-minded people of Northern India as it is by the more knowing people of Bengal. We say this because the subject is on the *tapis*, but in saying so we wish it to be distinctly understood that we do not mean that the Civilians of the North-Western Provinces, Oudh or the Punjab, really deserve disparagement. The North-West Government we believe more than once issued peremptory instructions interdicting the acceptance of *dallies*, and yet, as Mr. Hume admits, the practice flourishes without let or hindrance. But the acceptance of *dallies* is comparatively a far less evil than the borrowing of money, horses and carriages, and houses. The competition-wallahs, we must do them the justice to say, are less apt to run into debt than their predecessors, for they generally live modestly, indeed seldom beyond their means. They have rather got a name for stinginess for the scrupulous care they take of their pences. We have heard of Joint and District Magistrates joining one station from another in carts. Of course this extreme care of the pocket has by no means a pleasing effect upon the native mind, in which the Civilian is generally associated with open-handedness and some pomp. But it is much better that the civilian should be somewhat close-fisted than that he should find his name in his creditor's books. The days of borrowing money, if the stories which now and then come to us be true, have not altogether passed away. As a correspondent of the *Pioneer* says, borrowing of money should be put down with a high hand. Then the borrowing of horses, carriages, elephants, and houses is we fear a rather common practice. The writer of the letter in the *Statesman*, upon which Mr. Hume comments, says, "the officials of those provinces use the carriages of native gentlemen for months together. The horses, however, are to be fed by the owner!!" Perhaps this evil prevails more in Northern India than in Bengal, but it is not altogether unkown here. We were told when we were in the North-Western Provinces some five years ago, that a certain millionaire there keeps some twenty horses and a good number of carriages only for the use of the hakims of his district. Our informant went further and said that even some Secretaries to Government in Calcutta used the carriages of this millionaire whilst here. Of course we do not believe all this; there must have been gross misunderstanding, misrepresentation or exaggeration somewhere. But we are afraid that if there had not been some substratum of truth, there would not have been such a large "superstructure of error." Many of our district officers are young Nimrods and zemindars consider it their duty to maintain elephants for the shooting purposes of these *huzzurs*, and we have been told that in some instances they would not even allow the *shikari* zemindars, for some of them are fond of sport, to shoot on their own grounds, until they have had their own fill. Again, we have heard of one or two, happily their number is not large, who when they are transferred from one station to another, sell their furniture to the Raeis of their districts, and these naturally pay what is asked for from them. Here, too, there may be misconception or misunderstanding. On this subject the Government has already issued a Resolution. Mr. Hume writes: "One other point, however, must be touched upon. There are, I know, a few (though very few officials who borrow carriages and horses, elephants and even country houses from native gentlemen) resident within their jurisdiction. They probably see no harm in this; they have known of it as an established practice time out of mind, and would be astonished that any one could think it to be wrong." He adds: "It is much to be regretted that Government does not emphatically and absolutely prohibit every such practice. These practices were good in their day, but that day has now long passed away, and they are now an unmixed evil." Yes, these practices should be put a stop to, and the sooner the better.

## THE EMIGRATION ACT.

THE Chief Commissioner of Assam has issued separate instructions for the working of the Emigration Act. They are of course based on the instructions of the Governor General in Council, but they necessarily go into greater details. The local officers, who have been vested with different functions under the law, are as follows:

The Commissioner of Goalpara will be appointed Superintendent of Emigration, with authority in the said district.

The Civil Surgeon of Goalpara Medical Inspector at Dhubri.

The Deputy-Commissioner and Civil Surgeon of Goalpara, Embarcation Agents at Dhubri.

No one Debarcation Agent.

The Deputy-Commissioners of Goalpara, Kamrup, Nowgong' Darang; Sibsagar, Lakhimpur, Khasi Hill Sylhet, Cachar, and the Sub-Divisional Officers of Mangaldia, Golaghat, Jorhat, Lakhimpur, Hailakandi, Karimganj, and Hadiganj, the Civil Surgeons of Tezpur, Sibsagar, and Dibrugarh will be appointed Inspectors, Labourers, with autnority in their respective districts and Sub-divisions. Any Assistant or Extra Assistant-Commissioner may be appointed

Assistant Inspctor of Labourers, on the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner.

The agency in Assam, it will be observed, is very limited. And when this fact is taken in connection with the definition of the word "Magistrate," in the new Act, it appears that it will be still more. Thus under Act VII of 1873 the word Magistrate included an officer of the second class, whether European or Native, but under Act 1 of 1882 it means a magistrate of the district, or of a division of a district, or any one specially empowered by the Chief Commissioner. This necessarily narrows the agency and practically excludes the native agency. We think more officers should be employed in Assam to carry out the Act. The complaint among both planters and labourers is that in Assam the courts are few and far between for the efficient administration of justice. Mr. Elliot is a very energetic officer, and we have no doubt that he will carefully watch the working of the Act. He has taken personal responsibility in the matter, and he seems to be determined to act up to it. This is certainly assuring. But as we have already said the rigours of law cannot be mitigated by executive orders.

The tea-planters have banded themselves together to watch the working of the law. A Tea Planters' Association was formed last year, and its annual meeting was held on the 22nd instant, which was attended by some twenty planters. The Chairman, Mr. Keswick, said, "I think we may say that the representations made to Government with reference to the new Coolie Act assisted materially in getting it passed in a form nearer to that recommended by the Commissioners appointed to consider and amend the old Act than would probably otherwise have been the case, and when such erroneous impressions prevail as to the condition and treatment of coolies in the Tea districts as were recently displayed in the letter of the British Indian Association to the Supreme Government, the value of a reply like that sent in by the Association is apparent. There can be no doubt that a representation from an Association like this, in which a great industry is so fully represented has important weight, and that we all benefit by being united in such an Association." Mr. Keswick is quite right. The Tea Planters are perfectly justified in banding themselves for the protection of their own interests. It is, therefore, the more incumbent upon those, who profess to protect the interests of the coolies, who are dumb and helpless, to watch with vigilance the working of the Act. The Hon'ble Mr. Inglis, in noticing the enactment of the Emigration Act, remarked, "the Association was to be congratulated on the passing of that bill in spite of somewhat strong opposition on the part of some of their native friends. From conversations which he had had with several native gentlemen who took a part in that opposition, he thought that they were misinformed; that their opposition was based on wrong information, and that many of them now admitted that they were misinformed as to the real condition of the coolies in Assam, and had put forward strong grounds of opposition to the bill without knowing that they were in error. But there were also others who did not like to admit that when it was pointed out to them. He also trusted that, now that the planters had got the bill, they would not abuse the great freedom which the bill gave them, and thus give no grounds of complaint on the part of the native gentleman who took up the case of the coolies." Mr. Inglis is a reasonable and moderate gentlemen, but we do not know who has told him that the agitation against the Emigration Bill was carried on in complete ignorance of the state of things in Assam, or who are the gentlemen, who have retracted what they had said before. What he said on this point is certainly news to us. Mr. Inglis, however, made one startling admission. He said, "Agents told them that there was great difficulty experienced in getting coolies to sign five years contracts. He was sure none of them present wished to press their coolies against their wills; if they did not wish to remain willingly, none of them wished to press them to do so. This was a matter for those who were concerned to settle as they were advised at the time." And yet when the Bill has passed, the Council was led to believe that the coolies were too willing to sign five-year contracts. If the labourers are really living in a paradise, as His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was pleased to depict them, why should they now refuse to enter into five-year contracts? Have they suddenly become discontented with their lot?

We are, however, at one with the planters as regards the necessity of improving the roads and communications. But we hope they do not mean that labour corps should be organized with the aid of the Emigration Act. It would be a direct infringement of the object of the Act if road labourers were to be brought under it. Of course the loop-hole in the law is wide enough, and we pointed it out at the time. But it would be monstrous if road-labourers should be subjected to the pains and penalties of the Emigration Act.

## OPIUM.

WHILE the anti-opium agitators are carrying on their crusade against the Indian opium trade, it is really refreshing to see that all sensible, knowing, and right-thinking men are opposed to that senseless agitation. Mr. Caird, who was a member of the Indian Famine Commission, and who took great interest in the agriculture of the country, in a letter to the *Times* says:

The cultivation of the poppy has long been practised in China, and it is extending greatly in all parts of that country where the soil and climate are suited to the production of opium. In a moral point of view, therefore, if the Indian growth were entirely stopped, its place would be at once supplied by extending the home growth. India is only resorted to because it produces a higher quality than China. There is a special kind of soil and climate for this finer quality, which has not yet been found in any part of China. Should that be discovered, and the requisite supply of fine quality be produced in China itself, there would arise a real danger to the Indian revenue, of which at present Indian opium yields one-sixth, besides affording a large Customs revenue to China, which the Chinese justify on the same grounds as we justify our liquor duties in this country.

So much for the interdiction of the opium trade of India putting a stop to the growth of opium in China. Mr. Caird then says:

The Indian growth, so long asit remains a Government monopoly, is strictly limited in its extent. If the Government gave up the control the growth would at once rapidly extend, and the evil would become worse. Therefore, to produce the result desired, the Government must not only give up this source of revenue, but forbid its subjects from making the most profitable use of their land; and this for the moral advantage of the Chinese, who are the most astute and practical people on the face of the earth, and who would at once increase their home supply, though they might be obliged to content themselves with an inferior and probably more noxious quality.

The *Times* in reviewing Sir John Strachey's new book on Indian Finance thus sums up the whole question:

As to the opium revenue, whatever else may be said of it, one point is clear beyond dispute. It is in no sense whatever a burden on the people of British India. If it should be determined to give up the opium revenue, one of two things must happen. Either the Government of India must leave the matter entirely in private hands, levying an excise or export duty upon the crop, or it must not only give up the actual cultivation of the poppy but must prohibit it, cause the plant to be destroyed, and refuse to allow it to be exported from Central India. The former course has often been recommended on economical grounds, but to whatever degree it is on such grounds expedient, it must be objectionable from the point of view of those who regard the opium revenue as bad in itself, for it can be expedient upon financial grounds only because it increases the revenue by increasing the quantity of opium, and whatever has this result is objectionable from the point of view of those who regard the increase of the opium traffic as an evil.

The supposition is that the revenue in question is gained at the expense of demoralizing China, but those who take this view would do well to read an extract printed by Sir John Strachy (p. 957) from a letter of one of our own Correspondents in China. The effect of it is as follows:—Throughout the whole of the West of China opium smoking is universal, and is looked upon precisely in the light in which we look upon tobacco-smoking, and the common opinion is that when used in moderation it does no more harm than the moderate use of wine or spirits. Indian opium never reaches Western China, and in Eeastern China is a luxury which the poorer classes cannot afford. Thus, the very utmost result that could be produced by the destruction of Indian opium would be that the wealthier classes in Eastern China would smoke an inferior article. The only consistent and effectual proposal as to the opium revenue which can be made is thus exactly parallel to a proposal that the choicest vineyards in France should be rooted up in the name of morality, in order that a certain number of persons in England should no longer ruin themselves by the abuse of French brandy, but be driven to ruin themselves by the abuse of Jamaica rum. Sir John Strachey states his view of the subject in the following emphatic words, which we commend to the careful consideration of those to whom they are addressed:—

"If India is deprived of the revenue which she now obtains from opium, an act of folly and injustice will be perpetrated as gross as any that has ever been inflicted by a foreign Government on a subject nation. India now possesses the rare fortune of obtaining from one of her native products a great revenue, without the imposition of taxes on her own people, and we are asked to sacrifice the manifest and vital interests of those people, to whose good we are pledged by the highest duties, in hope of protecting others against their will from doubtful evils; in other words, to inflict certain injury, where we have the power, in pursuit of a benevolent chimera which must elude us."

Sir Richard Temple in a recent lecture says:

In answer to a question as to the growth of opium in India for consumption in China, he said that people in this country were surrounding this question with a great deal of misapprehension. India produced but a small quantity as compared with what China grew itself. The Indian Government taxed it heavily, and the Chinese paid such a tremendous price for it that it paid the people of India to grow it. They might as well ask the English Government to suppress the brewing of beer or the importation of wine as to call upon the British Government to prevent the production of opium. Besides, one-half of the Indian opium was grown in native States beyond the jurisdiction of the Government, and altogether there was no ground whatever for the senseless agitation which had sprung up in this country on this subject.

We believe the opium question is safe. Lord Hartington's common sense rebels against the so-called conscience of the anti-agitators, and His Lordship, we are credibly informed, is not disposed to sacrifice the millions of India at the altar of sanctimoniousness. It is good news for India.

## ENGLISH TAXATION ON INDIAN SILVER WORK.

WE have much pleasure in giving a prominent insertion to the following letter, which we have received from Mr. Thornton, late of the Bengal Civil Service, on the subject of English taxation on Indian silver-work:

SIR,—At a meeting of the East Indian Association held on the 18th instant, under the presidency of Sir Arthur Hobhouse, a very interesting paper was read by Mr. E. J. Watherston upon "Indian and other Foreign productions in Silver, and why they are virtually prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom."

Their virtual prohibition from importation is owing, according to Mr. Watherston, partly to the heavy import duty and partly to the operation of the 'Hall-marking' laws. At present all imported Silver plate is subject, in the first place, to a custom's duty of 1*s.* 6*d.* per ounce,—that is of about 33 per cent. of the value of the Silver,—the same in amount as the excise duty levied on home-manufactured Silver plate. Then, if the article imported is for sale, it has to be taken to the Goldsmith's Hall of London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Chestor, Exeter, Newcastle or Sheffield—to be assayed. If found to be of the ordained standard of 11oz. 2, dwt of pure Silver to the pound Troy the article is "marked,"—if not the article and all others included in the same parcel are broken up and returned to the sender.

As to the import duty it would seem, at first sight, that though, doubtless, open to serious objection as a heavy tax on artistic industry, it was not open to the objection of being one-sided or protective in character, for the importer and home-manufacturer are, professedly, taxed equally. But Mr. Watherston shews that practically the duty is protective of the English Silverworker, for, in the case of the home-manufactured article a rebate of excise duty to the amount of 3*d.* per ounce is allowed to cover a supposed loss in polishing and finishing—the duty being assessed at the time of hall-marking while the article is in the rough,—but the supposed loss is less than it is assumed to be and would be really covered by a rebate of 1*d.* per ounce; so that the home-manufacturer practically obtains a remission of 2*d.* out of 1*s.* 6*d.*—or upwards of 10 per cent. of the excise duty—an advantage denied to the importer. This explains what would otherwise appear somewhat singular—the tenacity with which the duties are dragged to by the trade.

But it is in the Hall-marking process that the greatest obstacle is offered to the sale of imported Silver plate. In the case of home-made silver plate the plate is sent to the Assay office to be scraped and assessed *while in the rough*—the polishing and finishing being done afterwards. But in the case of imported silver plate the scraping and assaying have to be done on the finished article,—a process which, according to Mr. Watherston, 'in any case necessitates their return to the workshop, and in most cases injures them past hope of recovery!



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In other words the Hall-marking process is so conducted that the inconvenience involved in it fall much more heavily on the imported than on the home-manufactured article.

Now, if Mr. Watherston's statement of the case is a fair one—and as he himself is in the trade there is the strongest guarantee for its accuracy—it is clear that the English duties on silver-plate, as now levied, are inconsistent with free-trade principles, and seeing that they yield a mere nothing to the treasury their speedy abolition may be reasonably demanded, and in respect to India the case is particularly strong, for as pointed out by one of the speakers, England is for ever preaching to India the paramount duty of adopting, especially in regard to manufactures, a free-trade policy, and, on this pretext is continually putting pressure on the Indian Government to sacrifice a revenue that can ill be spared by abandoning an extremely moderate import duty now levied on the finer qualities of English piece-goods. Now, the levying of these duties may be wrong or may be right, but surely, if England undertakes the function of lecturing the Government of India on the subject of free-trade it is only right, it is only reasonable that she should, before all things 'practise what she preaches!" But, as matters stand at present, while England is denouncing India for levying a *five* per cent duty on English piece-goods, she is herself levying on Indian silverwork a duty not of five only but of nearly *thirty-five* per cent. It would be bad enough if the duty were not of a protective character but felt with equal severity both on the home-made and imported article; but as it is shown to be undoubtedly protective in its effects the case is a good deal worse. In a word while England is seeking to force her manufactures tax-free into the Indian markets, she is taxing and worrying an Indian art-product out of her own markets. And if it be urged (as is sure to be the case) that silver-plate is a luxury and consequently a fit subject for taxation. &c., &c., so also—it may be replied—are the finer qualities of English piece-goods to the people of India.

A strong case is also made out, if not for the abolition, at any rate for the modification of the Hall-marking regulations, which, under present arrangements, operate much more prejudicially in the case of the imported than of the home-made article,—but first of all let us be rid of the duties, and as for the practical difficulties alleged in the existence of unknown qualities of Hall-marked stocks,—as pointed out by Mr. Watherston a bad tax cannot be allowed to prevail everlastingly, because traders will suffer some loss on its abolition,' and certainly, if the present Prime Minister cannot see his way to abolish these insignificant duties,—insignificant in the amount they bring into the 'Treasury, but exceedingly oppressive in their effects, he cannot possess the finer ingenuity with which the world believes him to be endowed.'

But there is another argument which is sometimes used against reform in the matter of silver-plate taxation. It is urged that the people of India do not evince much interest in the question. But the 'people of India'—that is, in the present case, the Silverworkers of Trichinopoly, Cuttuck, Cutch, British Burmah, Bangalore, the Punjab and Sinde have been hitherto in blissful ignorance of their own wrongs. That, however, is no reason why justice should not be done. Why a bad tax should be retained. But now that the true state of the case has been revealed, and it has been shewn by one in the trade the Indian Silverwork is practically excluded from the English markets by the operation of unfair laws—but for which it might become as common in English houses as Benares brass-work is in the present time—it is to be hoped that the Press of India—English and Vernacular—will take up the question. With a little perseverance and some decided expression of public opinions in India I believe the taxation of silver-plate will soon be numbered with the things that were. Sir George Birdwood, indeed, in a paper read at the meeting expressed the opinion that "the duties on silver-plate were already doomed.' But your efforts should not be relaxed on this account for 'threatened lives'—especially when vested interests all around—are apt to 'live long.'

I am, your most obedient servant,
THOS. HENRY THORNTON,
*Late Bengal Civil Service.*

*Leigham Holme, Streatham, January 20th* 1882.

We gave in our last a brief abstract of Mr. Watherston's lecture. We thank him for taking so much pains to place the question of the position of Indian silver-work in the English market so clearly and convincingly. We also thank him for drawing our attention to the subject. We confess we were not aware until the revelations made by Mr. Watherston of the difficulties lying in the way of the circulation of Indian silver-work in England. It is really scandalous that while England insists upon the abolition of 5 per cent. cotton duties levied in India, she herself takes 33 per cent. upon Indian silverwork imported into the United Kingdom. So much for her profession of free-trade policy. We hope the Indian public will press the question upon the attention of the Government of India.

## THE ROYAL INDIAN CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

IT will be in the recollection of the reader that the *Engineer*, a professional journal of very high authority in England, said some little while ago that after full enquiry made in India the replies received are unanimous in stating that "Cooper's Hill turns out educated gentlemen, trained mathematicians, good linguists, admirable draughtsmen, but does not turn out engineers in the full sense of the term." As this statement reflected seriously on Colonel George Chesney's management of the Royal Indian Civil Engineering College, of which he had been the President for more than 8 years since its establishment, the Colonel has come forward and made a defence. The *Engineer* does not hesitate to say that the engineers sent out from Cooper's Hill are not "practical men," and it quotes in support of its opinion an extract from a minute by Sir Andrew Clarke, late Public Works member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, in which it is distinctly stated that in respect of practical experience the "Stanley Engineers" appointed under the old system by direct examination had an advantage. Colonel Chesney controverts this statement and endeavours to show that the position taken up by the *Engineer* is untenable. He says: "Sir A. Clarke's minute was written in 1878, and as the first batch of Cooper's Hill men had arrived in India only in 1874, and were at that time occupying subordinate positions in the service, it was surely premature to pronounce so soon a opinion on the merits of the men or the system, or to compare them with others who were their seniors by ten or fifteen years. As well complain that a house is not water-tight before the roof is put on as allege that any body of men have proved a failure or otherwise when in fact being tested." We admit that there is some force in this argument, but at the same time we cannot forget that Sir Andrew Clarke's opinion was formed after the merits of the first batch of civil engineers from Cooper's Hill had been tested for four years. There can be no doubt that the Public Works Member of Council had had special opportunities for forming a correct opinion on the subject. Of course men with three or four years' experience cannot be compared with those who were their seniors by ten or fifteen years; but then the period of three or four years is enough to show whether a particular public servant is a practical man or not. To know this does not require any length of time. That there was a serious defect in the education imparted at the Royal Indian Civil Engineering College was practically admitted when Colonel Chesney, towards the latter part of his incumbency at Cooper's Hill, arranged for giving the passed students a course of practical training before they came out to India. This arrangement has now been in operation for two or three years; and we have every reason to believe that it will produce satisfactory results.

Colonel Chesney institutes a comparison between the "Stanley Engineers" and the Cooper's Hill men. He says that in the old days the conditions of admission to the Indian Public Works Department were the passing a very elementary examination, and then having served for one year as pupils to an engineer; and that the so-called pupilage, instead of being pupilage under an engineer, as was intended, had in many cases degenerated into pupilage under a tutor. As laymen, we are not qualified to pronounce an authoritative opinion on this point. We would leave the *Engineer* to fight it out with Colonel George Chesney as to whether the "Stanley Engineers" went through a real course of practical training during their period of pupilage or not. But to the soundness of the position taken up by the Colonel that in the Engineering profession as in any other, technical education should precede practical training we have no doubt whatever. A good general and technical education is necessary to make a successful lawyer, doctor or engineer. So far there can be no room for any difference of opinion among sensible men. But then no amount of general and technical education can dispense with the necessity for a thorough practical training. A learned jurist is not necessarily a successful legal practitioner. It is one thing to learn principles and quite different thing to apply them in practice. Colonel Chesney admits that "Cooper's Hill does not profess to turn out practical engineers, what it does profess is to educate young men of ability, and prepare them for becoming engineers." The significance of this admission cannot be exaggerated. We must say that if an engineer is not a practical man he is perfectly useless; a man possessed of unlimited theoretical knowledge but wanting in practical experience cannot make a successful engineer, lawyer or doctor. If Cooper's Hill is only to prepare young men for becoming engineers, we do not see any good ground for justifying its existence. How are these young men who go through a course of theoretical instruction at the Royal Indian Civil Engineering College to become engineers? Will they learn their business at the expense of the tax-payers of India? So long as Cooper's Hill men have not acquired experience by committing mistakes, they cannot be of much use in their profession. Would it not be desirable to give the passed students of Cooper's Hill a thorough practical training before they are sent out to India? A certain amount of preparatory education is of course, necessary in all professions; but this preparatory education must be followed by practical training, or its recipient can never be successful in his occupation. The Government of Bengal does not appoint law graduates of the University to Munsiffships unless they have practised at the Bar for three years and thereby acquired practical experience. If a Bachelor of Law be raised to the bench immediately after he has passed the examination, he is sure to make mistakes and learn his business at the expense of suitors. We agree with Colonel Chesney in thinking that it is even now too soon to express a final opinion on the merits or otherwise of Cooper's Hill men; but the admitted defect in their education should be remedied at the earliest possible opportunity. Cooper's Hill possesses many of the advantages which Colonel Chesney claims for it. The advantages for educating engineers which it has could not be obtained in any other school in England, and these have been secured at an enormous cost to the Indian tax-payer. It is most desirable that a well-directed course of preparatory scientific education at the college should be followed by a well-directed thorough course of practical training before the passed students are admitted to the Public Works Department.

## LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE ARE requested to announce that the sixth Annual General Meeting of the Science Association will take place this afternoon at 5 P. M.

THE EDUCATION COMMISSION is now in fair working order. It was put in some difficulty owing to the Hon'ble Syud Ahmed's imperfect knowledge of English, who naturally insisted upon the interpretation of all speeches made and papers laid at its meetings in Urdu or Hindusthani. This process necessarily retarded business. Syud Ahmed has devoted his life-time to the cause of education, and was certainly entitled to a seat on the Education Commission, but he was placed in a false position by being associated with a body which must transact its business in English. He has accordingly, we learn, with the permission of His Excellency the Viceroy, resigned his seat, which has been given to his son Syud Mahmood, a good English scholar, who will doubtless represent the views of his father. The Commission has divided itself into Provincial Committees composed of provincial members, whose duty it will be to report on the actual state of education in each province. The Commission meet thrice a week, and the Provincial Committees for the other three days of the week. The Commission will begin to take evidence of experts from next week. The sittings of the Commission will be thrown open to the public. We are glad to observe that Dr. Hunter has at last his team well in hand.

WE ARE exceedingly glad to learn that the Syndicate of the Calcutta University has complied with the application of Pundit Eswar Chunder Vidyasagara for the affiliation of the Law Class projected by him to the University. The success of the Metropolitan Institution as the handiwork of our veteran educationist is now complete—his College is now placed on a par with the Presidency College. The Metropolitan Institution is a glorious example of self-help in matters of education, and Pundit Eswar Chunder Vidyasagara has laid his countrymen under a debt immense of endless gratitude by his laudable efforts in this direction.

WE HAVE much pleasure in giving a prominent insertion to the following important message from the Press Commissioner's Office:

King's agent at Rangoon reports that all monopolies were stopped on 16th.

An embassy headed by Panjut Woon, a high official, is about to be sent by King and the Government of India have intimated their readiness to recieve it.

We are glad to observe that the diplomatic move of our Government has proved so successful. We hope the peaceful attitude of King Theebaw will prevent a rupture between our Government and His Golden-footed Majesty.

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THE RECOMMENDATIONS and vaticinations of the Indian Press as to the successor of Mr. Whitley Stokes as Law Member of the Governor-General's Council have proved fruitless. The Secretary of State has made a selection, of which the Indian public had not the remotest idea. The lucky individual is Mr. Ilbert, who is a Chaucery lawyer, and who for some time worked under Sir H. Thring in the drafting of Acts of Parliament. He had, it would appear, a brilliant academic career. He took the University degree in 1868, and must be therefore about thirty-five or so. When the Secretary of State has selected him, he must be possessed of some exceptional merits, which entitle him to the position of Lord Chancellor of British India, but it is strange that such a position did not attract men of established reputation. In times past it was considered a prize by such men as Lord Macaulay, Mr. Drinkwater Bethune, Sir Barnes Peacock, Sir Henry Maine, Sir James Stephen, and Sir Arthur Hobhouse.

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WE ARE glad to learn that the British Indian Association have submitted a memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy in reference to the amended Criminal Procedure Code. The Association, while thanking the Select Committee for several improvements introduced in the Amended Bill, take objections to five important provisions of the Bill, which involve questions of principle, viz., 1. summary trials, 2, the executive Government prescribing the language in which evidence is to be recorded, 3, appeal against acquittal, 4. enhancement of sentence by the High Court in the exercise of its authority as a Court of Revision, and 5, Habœas Corpus for natives. The Association have also urged the propriety of abolishing the present invidious distinction of race, country and creed in the dispensation of criminal justice by subjecting the European British subjects to the jurisdiction of Mofussil Criminal Courts. These are all important questions of principle, and we do hope that His Excellency the Viceroy will take them into his gracious consideration before passing the Amended Bill. Mr. Stokes deserves our thanks for doing away with that obnoxious provision, permitting the appellate court to enhance sentence on appeal, but we cannot understand why he still continues that power to the High Court in the exercise of its power as a Court of Revision. Surely what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. Then again it is inconceivable that a jurist, who prides himself upon his loyalty to enlightened principles of jurisprudence, should have consented to retain the old clause allowing Government to appeal against acquittal. Such a law we believe does not obtain in the criminal code of any civilized country on the face of the globe. We do hope that His Excellency the Viceroy will see the propriety of expunging this section from the Bill before it is passed by the Council.

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A FEARFUL accident occurred on the river Hooghly on last Wednesday morning. A steamer laden with about 150 passengers, coming from Ghattal, collided with the a pontoon of the Bridge and sank down. Assistance was promptly rendered by Police and Cargo boats, and it is stated that about 140 persons have been saved, only ten have been missing. Still the loss of life is terrible and sad. We hope a sifting enquiry will be held by the Marine Court into the cause of the disaster. The question is why are ricketty vessels licensed at all.

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WE ARE glad to observe that the leaders of the Mahomedan community are bestirring themselves to ameliorate the condition of their co-religionists. We have already noticed the memorial of the National Mahomedan Association on the subject. There was held on the 15th instant a meeting of the Madras-i-Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay to consider the question of raising the status of the Mahomedan community by offering facilities for the education of their children. The Hon'ble L. R. Ashburner, senior member of the Bombay Council, presided on the occasion. The object of the meeting deserves the sympathy of all classes of the community, and we cannot but deeply regret that the harmony of the meeting was somewhat disturbed by some unguarded expressions of Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay, a leading member of the Mahomedan community of the Western Presidency. He is reported to have said:

"The President said that the backwardness of the Mahomedans was due to indolence. It might be so in individual, and even in many, cases, but the real cause was to his mind clearly set forth in the memorial of the National Mahomedan Association. It was due to a certain extent to the rule of the British Government. The succession of the British to the Mahomedan Government had unfortunately had this effect—that the Musulmans were now paupers and nowhere in the administration and the public service. This was, therefore, a source of danger to the Government of the country. * * * But so far as the present Government was concerned he could not say they had on all occasions shown entire willingness to promote the education and material prosperity of the Mahomedans."

We are told that several members of the *Anjuman* have formally requested the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Budroodeen Tyabjee, to immediately convene a special meeting to consider the above passages which, in their opinion, are "unwarrantable and gravely objectionable." This split is much to be regretted. We hope Mr. Rogay, who is a sensible gentleman, will throw oil over troubled waters by withdrawing the expressions objected to.

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WE THANK Messrs. Thacker Spink and Co., for a copy of their Bengal Directory for 1882. The plan of the Directory, which is excellent, has not been changed, but a considerable mass of information has been compressed into the book. The Directory contains a large variety of information most useful to men of business, and one possessing a copy of it may well dispense with many other guides and manuals of current laws. We congratulate the publishers on the completeness of their work. No business men should be without a copy of it.

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THERE has been a collision between a special jury and the Chief Justice of Madras. A Mr. De Winton, a Planter, was charged with manslaughter under the following circumstances. He saw a servant of his beat his wife in a drunken fit, Mr. Winton came to the rescue of the poor woman, and also gave a beating to the servant, from the effects of which he died. He made a clean breast of all the facts of the case before the Court, and the jury convicted him of causing simple hurt, and the Chief Justice has sentenced him to one month's simple imprisonment. The *Madras Mail* remarks: "A strong opinion prevails in Madras that his lordship was in error, both in concluding that the kick was given by Mr. De Winton, and in assuming that it caused the hurt, which ultimately resulted in the death of the deceased. This was not the finding of the jury. If a Judge is free to find for himself facts that are not admitted by a jury, what is the use of a jury? Anyhow, it is difficult to see how the Chief Justice's conclusions were justified by the verdict." A memorial is in circulation for submission to His Excellency the Governor for the remission of the sentence.

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FROM the results of the last M. A. and B. L. examinations in the Calcutta University published in the last *Calcutta Gazette* we learn that 25 students have passed in the Honor Examination and seven in the M. A. Examination. The subjects of examination in honors were languages (English, Sanskrit and Arabic), History, Mathematics and Physical Science. The Presidency College has turned out the first student in English, in the second and third divisions it has passed one and two respectively. Among those who took Mathematics in the Honor Examination none have passed in the first division, but three have passed in the second and third divisions and they all belong to the Presidency College. The three passed students in History came from the Dacca and Lahore Colleges. The passed students in Physical Science, eight in number, came from the Hooghly, Muir Central, Patna, Lahore and Presidency Colleges. In the B. L. Examination 69 candidates have passed, of whom two in the first and 67 in the second division. The bulk of these passed candidates belong to the Presidency College.

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LORD RIPON'S contribution of £1000 towards defrayal of the expenses of the Yorkshire election has been made the subject of a motion in the House of Commons. There is, as a contemporary points out, a standing order of the House of Commons, dating from 1702, and read at the commencement of each session, solemnly warning all whom it may concern that it is "a high infringement of the liberties and privileges of the Commons of the United Kingdom" for any peer of the realm or any Lord Lieutenant of a county to influence the election of any member to serve for the Commons in Parliament. But this we believe does not bar a pecuniary contribution from a peer towards the legitimate expenses of an election. When sons of peers are returned to Parliament, who bears the election expenses? Surely open pecuniary contributions of this kind cannot justly be considered an infringement of the privileges of the House of Commons. It remains to be seen what the wisdom of Parliament will decide.

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WE HEARTILY welcome His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore to our capital. He is as we have often said in these columns a model prince. Possessed of great intelligence, liberal education, considerable breadth of mind, and generous sympathies His Highness approaches more the western standard of Royalty than any other Indian Prince. As the First Prince of Travancore, His Highness used to take great interest in the diffusion of education, in intellectual discussions, and in instruction in practical and industrial arts. The range of his studies is wide, and he has written several valuable and interesting papers on different topics. It was our privilege to publish in these columns some contributions from his pen on the abstract question of the Deity. The promises His Highness gave as the First Prince of Travancore are in a fair way of being realized in the highest position, which he now occupies in his State. He has associated himself with a minister of great capacity and tried experience, thoroughly imbued with the high and enlightened principles of British rule, we allude to Mr. Ramiengar. We believe that His Highness the Maharaja is making a tour through India only for pleasure and acquisition of knowledge, and that he has no political object in view. His Highness was received in state by His Excellency the Viceroy, who paid a return visit to His Highness on the day following. His Excellency we believe was much interested in his conversations with the Maharaja. On Friday last His Highness paid a visit to the Sanskrit College and to the Metropolitan Institution. Pundit Mohesh Chunder Nayarutna, Principal of the College, and his staff received His Highness with the usual *ashirbad*. His Highness went round to all the classes and spoke kindly to the professors and pupils; he also questioned the students of the M. A. class in Sanskrit. From the Sanskrit College His Highness proceeded to the Metropolitan Institution, where he was received by the Secretary and the College staff. His Highness visited the different departments of the Institution and seemed to be much pleased with what he saw and heard. On his way back His Highness paid a visit to the Indian Museum. We are sorry to learn that His Highness's stay in Calcutta will be too short to allow the leaders of our society to give him a fitting reception.

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IN MARCH last year a notification was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* that some changes were contemplated in the rules for the Pleadership and

Muktearship examination under the Legal Practitioners' Act, but the revised rules were not published till the 25th January last. The last examination under the old rules was held on the 1st current. But the notice given to intending candidates preparing under the old rules was too short. It has always been usual to give reasonable time to persons likely to be affected by changes of this kind to recoup themselves if possible within the time allowed. Thus when the new Rules for the Pleadership and Muktearship examinations were issued in 1878, two years' time was allowed to candidates, who wished to come in under the old rules. Similarly when the rule that none but students who have passed the First Arts Examination shall be eligible to admission into the Calcutta Medical College was promulgated two years' time was allowed before it came into operation. On the same principle we think sufficient time ought to be allowed to candidates preparing for the Pleadership and Muktearship examinations under the old rules. It is very hard that they should be suddenly thrown overboard without sufficient warning.

THE BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION submitted a somewhat elaborate memorial regarding the Transfer of Property Bill, two suggestions contained in which seemed to meet with the approval of Mr. Whitley Stokes, and he accordingly gave notice of two amendments. The first amendment was to permit accumulations for 10 years, and the other affected mortgage by conditional sale. We are sorry to observe that at the eleventh hour Mr. Stokes withdrew his first amendment. The following is a transcript of the proceedings of the Council on this point:

> The Hon'ble Mr. Stokes asked for leave to withdraw the Motion that, in section eighteen, line eleven, of the same Bill, for the words "one year" the words 'ten years" be substituted, and that, in the next following line, for the word "year" the words "said ten years" be substituted. He said that it had been represented by a gentleman whose opinions were deserving of much attention, that in the case of Hindus, further consideration of the question as to the period during which accumulation should be allowed was desirable.
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> His Excellency the President said that he thought this matter was deserving of attention, and that consideration, would be given to it. His present opinion was in favour of the amendment.
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> Leave was granted.

We regret exceedingly that the amendment was allowed to be withdrawn, though His Excellency the Viceroy was in its favour. As the Bill has passed, accumulations for a period exceeding one year will not be permitted. Under the English law we believe accumulations covering the period of minority are allowed. Under the Hindu law perpetuities are recognized. The instinct of His Excellency the Viceroy was just, and it is a matter of deep regret that His Excellency allowed the opinion of a single individual, whose name was not even mentioned, to override the prayer of the Hindu community.

A SOMEWHAT unseemly correspondence has been going on between the Corporation of Calcutta and the solicitors of the Oriental Gas Company regarding the presence of sulphuretted hydrogen in the gas consumed in the town. This fact was brought to the notice of the Chairman by the Gas Analyst of the Corporation, and Mr. Harrison in his minute on the present sanitary condition of the town attributed the smells so much complained of partly to the increase of sulphuretted hydrogen in the gas. The soliciters of the Gas Company deny the statement as to increase of sulphuretted hydrogen in the gas, and quote the report of their own Analyst on the subject. The Chairman in reply quotes the report of the Analyst of the Corporation. This is all fair, but we cannot conceive what led the solicitors of the Gas Company to offer a deliberate affront to the Chairman by calling upon him in peremptory terms to make a public retractation of his statement. It is the insulting tone of the letter to which we object, particularly as there is such an intimate relation between the Gas Company and the Calcutta Corporation. It appears that in forwarding the first letter of the Chairman, the annexures referred to had been omitted, but there was enough in the text of the letter to shew what the annexures meant. In the second letter the Secretary to the Corporation writes:

> The concluding passage runs thus:—"The latest report from the Analyst received after this letter (based on yours of the 4th February) was drafted, is annexed for information." Thus far you quote in your reply, but you do not mention that the next sentence runs thus:—
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> "From this it will be seen that, after some indications of decline in the impurity, the amount of sulphuretted hydrogen is again on the increase," This paragraph, which was before you, was amply sufficient to show you, even without the actual annexures, that the Analyst to the Corporation was reporting the continued presence of suphuretted hydroden in the gas, and with this letter before you the Chairman still considers that he was justified in expressing his surprise that you should, without asking to see the annexure which was accidentally omitted, and without any previous communication with the Commissioner, have called upon him in such peremptory terms to withdraw his remarks. Such an act of discourtesy was hardly to have been expected from the solicitors of the Oriental Gas Company, whose dealings with the Municpality extend over so many years.

The Chairman is quite right. The tone assumed by the solicitors of the Gas Company was any thing but becoming.

But strange to say the Gas Company have not grappled with the real question at isssue. Is it true that the smells in the town are due to any extent to the increase of sulphuretted hydrogen in the gas? We are told by experts that this is not the case. The gas itself emits a smell bad enough, and we are told that sulphuretted hydrogen does not make it worse. It has a tendency to affect the fabrics in the room where it may exist. We think the question as to how far has the increase of sulphuretted hydrogen in the gas aggravated the smells in the town is well worth investigation.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN INFANTILE WASTING AND DEBILITY OF CHILDREN.—Thomas Hunt, Esq., late Medical Officer of Health, St. Giles's and Bloomsbury, writes:—"In badly nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea spoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the Oil swallowed, or more; and, as children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more,, it appears as though there were some prospect of deliverance for the appalling multitude of children who figure in the weekly bills of mortality issued from the office of the Registrar General." Dr. R. C. Croft, Author of "Handhor for the Nursery," writes: Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

## COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

*Saturday, 25th February*, 1882.

The position of our commercial affairs during the week under review was rather a critical one, just at the time when things were about to mend and the depression to cease, another fresh disaster in the shape of a conflagration attacked the Jute Presses known as River-side Jute Press, consuming rapidy all the jute both secured and unsecured together with the buildings and presses—rendering them complete wrecks—the loss has been very considerable in which almost all the Insurance Offices will have to participate. Whilst writing the above we have received information that a large quantity about 20,000 Drums of Jute caught fire at the Gouripore Mills.

Piece-Goods.—This market has been very unfortunate; whilst recovering from the late languid state it has again been thrown back into its former condition by the failures of two well-known dealers, checking all operations. There will hardly any business be done until Dole Jatra Holidays are over.

Exports—Transactions of no significance have taken place in this market except in rice in which a fair amount of business was done; about 93,000 bags of two maunds each of the following qualities were sold at the rates quoted below:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Table Seeta | ... | ... | 3-5 to 3-6 |
| ,, Shifted | ... | ... | 2-12 to 2-13 |
| ,, Gross | ... | ... | 1-14 to 2-8 |
| Ballam | ... | ... | 1-10 to 1-15 |
| Kheearee | ... | ... | 1-7 to 1-10 |
| Raree | ... | ... | 1-6 to 1-11 |

Ballam has been in better enquiry and prices have an upward tendency.

MONETARY

There has been hardly any change in this market; the expected reduction at the Bank of Bengal in the rates of interest and discount has not been sanctioned by its directors at their last meeting.

GOVT. SECURITIES

At the close have been steady after slight fluctuations in prices—and ruled as follows:—4 per cent 101-6
4½ ,, 108-2

JOINT-STOCK SHARES

Jute Stocks were in better demand at advanced rates. I G S were also inquired after at higher prices.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

| MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS. | Rs. | As | P |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vice-Chairman R. C. Committee, Julpigoree | 6 | 0 | 0. |
| Chairman, Chittagong Municipality | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| District Engineer, Monghyr | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Secy. Talli Reading Room | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| N. B. S. R. Saidpore | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Bancoorah Public Library | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| H. Rivett-Carnac Esq., C.S. Allahabad | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| G. Bosu Esq., England | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Baboo Hurrokally Mookerjee, Cutwa | 6 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, Bishnoochunder Chatterjee, Burrisal | 6 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, Satcoury Chatterjee, Sussiram | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Janokeepersad, Buxar | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| ,, Brojogopal Mookerjee, Ranaghat | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Hurrishchunder Roy, Rungpore | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Joygopal Banerjee, Banda | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Ombicachurn Sircar, Karondi | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Gopalchunder Chuckerbutty, Unao | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Hurrynarain Roy, Goalundo | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Nogendranath Mitra, Serajgunge | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Kristodhone Chowdry, Jamalpore | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Kallycoomar Sandyal, Jubbulpore | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Romanath Seal, Satkhira | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Chundervoosun Dutt, Gya | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Bimolanund Mookerjee, Kissengunge | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Barodapersad Bose, Bouleah | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Koylashchunder Bose, Manickgunge | 6 | 10 | 0 |

# Government Notifications

**Calcutta Gazette,**—*February* 22, 1882.

GENERAL.—Baboo Taraprosad Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is transferred to Bankoora, and is appointed to have charge of the Bishenpore division of that district.

Baboo Shama churn Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Julpigoree, on leave, is transferred to Pubna, and is posted to the sadder station of that district.

Mr. J. F. Bradbury, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Backergunge, during the absence, on leave of Mr. F. H. McLaughlin, or until further orders.

This cancels the orders of the 7th instant, appointing Mr. T. D. Beighton to act as District and Sessions Judge of Backergunge.

Mr. W. F. C. Montrion, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is allowed leave for ten days, under section 136, rule 2, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Okhoy Coomar Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Bishenpore division of the Bankoora district, is transferred to Balasore, and is posted to the Sudder Station of that district.

Mr. T. D. Beighton, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed temporarily to act as Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly, until further orders.

Mr. H. Beveridge, District and Sessions Judge of Patna is allowed leave for two months and twenty-six days under sections 71 and 72-2, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 15th March 1882.

Moulvi Abdul Jubbar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna, is allowed leave for one month, under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th March 1882.

Baboo Annodaprosad Bose, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is allowed leave for two months, under Rule 2, section 136, chapter X of the civil Leave code, with effect from the 31st March 1882.

Baboo Kustori Lall, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector, was employed in the district of Durbhunga from the 14th November to the 29th December 1881.

Baboo Doorga churn Ghose, Sub Deputy collector Kutubdia, chittagong, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub Deputy Collector of the First Grade, *vice* Baboo Durganund Das.

Moulvie Fyzoollah, Khan, Sub-Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is transferred to the district of Nakholly.

Baboo Kalipada Chuckerbutty as appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, *vice* Baboo Doorgachurn Ghose, promoted, and is posted to the district of Chittagong.

Mr. F. W. Badcock, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector Midnapur, on leave, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors with effect from the 13th January last.

Mr. R. H, Greaves, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector Mymensing, is appointed to act until further orders in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, with effect from the 3rd instant.

Moonshee Deder Bux, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Jajpore, Cuttuck, is allowed leave for one day under section 133, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 30th September last.

# Advertisements.

WANTED.

A temporary clerk well up in Departmental accounts for the Office of the Executive Engineer, Dacca Division. Salary Rs. 50. Apply at once.

## NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold pursuant to the decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in suit No. 66 of 1880 [wherein Kallydas Seal is Plaintiff and Juggessur Roy, and others are Defendants] and dated the 28th day of June, 1880, by the Registrar of the said Court at his sale room in the Court-house on Saturday the 11th of March next, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon the following property namely—

All that brick built messuage or dwelling-house together with the piece or parcel of land on part whereof the same is erected and built containing by estimation about 4 cottahs situate at and being No. 48 Sankarytolah Lane in Calcutta and bounded on the north by the land of Issurchunder Bose, on the south by the said Sankarytollah Lane, on the east by the Mirzapore Lane, and on the west by the house of Issurchunder Ghose.

The abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the office of the said Registrar and at the office of Baboo Abhoya Charan Ghose at No. 12, Old Post Office Street, on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

ABHOYA CHURN GHOSE, Plaintiff's Attorney, Original Side, the 20th Jan. 1882.

## WANTED AT ONCE.

A good Surveyor and accurate leveller for work in Maldah and Purneah Districts for 2 months, salary from 60 to 120 Rs. a month according to qualifications.

Apply to Divisional Superintendent of Works.
*Bhaugulpore.*

FOR SALE.—A complete set of Sutherland's Weekly Reporter, Rs. 500.

## NOTIFICATION.

Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in suit No. 344 of 1879 [wherein Mohamaddunnessa Bibee of No. 1, Moulvie Golam Sobhan's Lane in the Town of Calcutta, Mahomedan widow, on behalf of herself and all others, the creditors of Chowdry Syed Meerhamat Hossain late of Mendee Bagan in the Town of Calcutta, Mahomedan inhabitant deceased, is plaintiff and Chowdry Syed Attah Ahamed and Chowdry Syed Haree Meah, both of Kantalgachee in the District of Burdwan Mahomedan inhabitants, Afshurunessa Bibee of the same place, widow of Chowdry Syed Enam Hyder; Hazrah Bibee of Kantalgachee in the district aforesaid wife of Meghoo Meah Azizul Baree of No. 10, Moulvie Emdad Ally's Lane in the said Town of Calcutta an infant and Ebany Hossain otherwise called Jamnao Meah and Ebany Hossain also called Chunnu Meah both of No. 1, Moulvie Golam Sobhan's Lane aforesaid infants defendants] the creditors of Chowdry Syed Meerhamut Hossain late of No. 30, Gadye Khansamah's Lane in Calcutta, aforesaid Vakeel who died on or about the 7th day of October 1878 are required to send on or before the 11th day of March 1882 to the Registrar of this Court, on its Original Side, their names addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Every creditor holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar with the particulars of his claim or produce the same before the Judge exercising Original Jurisdiction in the Court-house on Saturday the 1st day of April next, at the hour of 11 O'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

High Court, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, The 6th February 1882.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

## OLD AND USEFUL BOOKS.

Richardsons's Persian Dictionary, 1777,2 vols. Rs. 50
4 pages of the Preface and Dissertation spoilt.
Carey's Sanskrit Grammar, 1806, Rs. 3
Harington's Analysis of Bengal Regulations in 3 vols, volumes 1. III Rs. 10.
Marshman's Civil Guide. Rs. 4.
Policy of the Government of India, embracing a Particular enquiry concerning the Tenure of Lands, By a gentleman, London, 1829, Rs. 3.
An Inquiry into the Expediency of applying the Principles of Colonial Policy to the Govt. of India and of effecting an Essantial change in its Landed Tenures, 1828, Rs. 3.
Further Inquiry into Do. Rs, 3.
Sudder Dewany Select Reports vol. I 1,791-1811, Rs. 3.
15 Bosepara Lane, Calcutta, KADERNATH BANERJEE.

## NOTICE.

NATIVE SURVEYOR WANTED.

REQUIRED A NATIVE SURVEYOR.

Must be an accurate Surveyor with chaim and compass. An aecurate and quick Leveller and able to plot his work.

Salary Rs. 50 per mensem. Apply to Executive Engineer, Murree Railway Survey Division, Rawal Pindi.

## Notice

A Special Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall on Tuesday the 28th February 1882, at the close of the Adjourned Special General Meeting to consider an application for a license for opening a Jute ware-house at No. 5, Doorga Churn Mookerjee's Street.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secy. to the Corporation.

## CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Tenders are hereby invited for the supply of six lacs cubic feet more or less of well pugged and well burnt Jhama Khoa for repairs.

One-third of the quantity tendered for to be delivered at the Municipal Depots, by the 1st of April 1882, and the remaining two-thirds by the 1st of September, following, or one-third of the whole quantity on or before the following dates.

21st April 1882.
„ July „
1st September „

Tenders to be submitted not later than the 6th proximo, and to be accompanied by earnet money of one per cent. of the estimated cost of the quantity tendered for.—Tenders will be received for the whole or any quantity not less than 50,000 cubic feet.

RAJCHUNDER GHOSE,
Seperintendent of Stores.

## NOTICE.

H. BANERJEA,
*Late of the P. W. D.*

Architect, Builder, Surveyor, 43, Raja Rajbullub's Street, is open to engagements.

## W. Newman & Co., "Limited."

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act 1866, whereby the liability of a Shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares.

Registered 11th February, 1882.

**CAPITAL, RUPEES 3,50,000.**

(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

DIVIDED INTO 3,500 SHARES OF

RS. 100 EACH.

*(All fully paid up.)*

*Whereof* 1,500 *shares will be allotted to the Vendor in part payment of the purchase money.*

REGISTERED OFFICE: 3, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

**Directors:**

J. B. KNIGHT, ESQ., C.I.E. Lately of the Firm of W. Newman & Co.

D. J. ZEMIN, ESQ. Of the Firm of Lewis Stewart & Co., 5 & 6, Dalhousie Square.

**Secretary and Manager:**

MR. ERNEST A. DUKES.

**Bankers:**

The DELHI and LONDON BANK, "Limited," Calcutta.

**Solicitors:**

Messrs. DIGNAM and ROBINSON, 9, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

**Auditors:**

Messrs. BROWNE & LOVELOCK, Chartered Accountants.

**London Agents:**

Messrs. S. HARRADEN & Co., 3, Hills Place, Oxford Street, London.

## PROSPECTUS.

THIS Company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring and, working the valuable stock and plant of the business conducted for the last twenty-five years under the name of W. NEWMAN & CO., and for improving the same, and for such other objects as may be incidental or necessary thereto.

The reason for forming the present Company is the retirement of the Resident Partner, and the desirability of providing a larger working capital to meet the increasing expansion of business.

The business has for the last 25 years been held in good repute throughout India, and it is believed that under the proposed new auspices, and in more convenient and commodious premises, a still larger measure of success will be attained.

A long lease has been secured of the splendid premises No. 4 Dalhousie Square, and the adjoining house and godowns abutting on Mission Row, which will be altered to suit the requirements of the business and which will allow scope for expansion in every department, more especially in the Printing branch.

The London Agency will continue in the hands of S. HARRADEN & Co, who will have the advantage of Mr. J. B. KNIGHT's experience in fulfilling the indents of the Company.

The working of the business for the last twenty years fully justifies the expectation that the Shareholders will recieve a Dividend of at least Ten per cent. per annum on the Capital invested.

### CHIEF BRANCHES OF THE BUSINESS.

1. Publishing and Bookselling.
2. Stationary and Account Books, for Official, Mercantile, and private use.
3. Printing, Lithography, Engraving, Die-Sinking, and all branches of Artistic work.
4. Pictures, Prints, and Picture Framing.
5. Mathematical, Surveying, Drawing, Optical, and other Scientific Instruments.
6. Artists' and Drawing Materials.
7. Artistic Manufactures in Leather, Choice Woods Ormolu and other Materials.
8. Book-binding in all its branches.

The Firm is publisher and owner of a number of important works, the Copyright and Stock of which are included in the valuation.

### THE VALUATION OF THE BUSINESS.

Has been made under the advice and direction of Mr. W. A. BROWNE, Chartered Accountant. By that gentleman's advice the entire outstandings which are deemed to be bad or doubtful have been written off, so that the new Company is purchaser only what may be legitimately termed good debts. The Balance Sheet on which the sale is made has been carefully prepared and attested by MESSRS. BROWNE & LOVELOCK, and the Provisional Directors have examined the Valuation sheets and satisfied themselves that the Valuation is a perfectly fair one.

The business will be taken over as from the 1st July 1881, on which date the Balance Sheet above referred to was prepared. The books will be closed on the 30th June next ensuing, when the profits of the year will be ascertained.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The total value of Stock and Outstandings, and Cash in hand and Bank on 30th June, 1881, was | Rs. | 3,02,412 |
| Add proportion of Profits from 1st July 1881, to the date of formation of Company and good will ... | „ | 20,000 |
| TOTAL ... | Rs. | 3,22,412 |

The Capital of Rs. 3,50,000 will be sufficient to pay off all liabilities up to the date of sale and to leave a working Capital of about Rs. 25,000, which, with the current incomings, will be quite sufficient for all the requirements of the business.

The Vendor has agreed to accept the sum of Rs. 1,50,000 in fully paid-up shares of the Company, and the Balance in cash in payment of his interest in the business.

The fact of the Vendor holding so large a proportion of the Capital guarantees his confidence in the soundness of the concern.

A Copy of the Memorandum of Association of the Company is appended hereto.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for shares may be obtained from the Company's Bankers, or Solicitors, or from the Secretary and Manager.

Rs. 25 per share is payable on application, and the balance, Rs. 75 per share, on allotment.

*By order of the Directors.*

E. A. DUKES.
*Secretary and Manager.*

3, DALHOUSIE SQUARE CALCUTTA,
*20th February* 1882.

## Notice.

Sealed Tenders are invited by the Surgeon Superintendent of the Presidency General Hospital for the supply of Provisions wines, clothing and miscellaneous articles to that Institution from the 1st April 1882 to 31st March 1883.

All particulars with blank form of Tender can be obtained at the Hospital between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M.

Tenders are to be addressed to the Surgeon Superintendent, General Hospital. They will be received up to the 11th of March and opened on the morning of the 13th of March 1882.

EDWARD A. BIRCH, M. D. SURGEON MAJOR,
Offg. Surgeon Superintendent.

Calcutta, General Hospital,
The 18th February 1882.

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WANTED a Dewan for the Pakour Raj, on a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem with free quarters. None need apply who are not thoroughly in versant in all the branches of zemindary affairs and law. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned.

L. N. PANDE,
Pakour.

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NEW TESTIMONIALS

ON THE EFFICACY OF THE REMEDIES OF

## GRIMAULT AND CO.,

**PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.**

PARIS: 8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8, PARIS.

### DISEASES OF THE CHEST CURED.

—Eight patients affected with Phthisis pulmonalis in its first stage, treated by GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME during a period varying between six weeks and four months, are so well recovered at the present time that there is no possibility to witness the presence of tubercles in their lungs; the cure reckons now two years.—*Vienna Medica Gazette*, Austria.

### GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

—Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO a most active and at the same time, the most inoffensiv remedy in the treatment of ACUTE and CHRONIC DISEASES. It has not, like COPAIBA, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS The injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

### TO YOUNG MOTHERS.

—My breasts were losing daily the allowance required to nurse my baby, who was falling away by the eye, and I found myself in the sad alternative either of weaning him at a season too dangerous for health, or see him dwindling away from want of food. On this emergency I heard of DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME which I took. What was not my delight seeing in a short time my breast restored to a plentiful secretion, and my baby improve in strength and health. I owe this public testimony to the inventor of this precious medicine.

MRS. LOUNGER, Winchester.

### ASTHMA CURED.

For a long time past I was suffering from the *treathing organs*, when the idea occurred to me of using GRIMAULT & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES, which procured me so great a relief that they have become indispensable to my existence.

S. SANTIAGO, Malaga,

### SICK HEADACHE! NEURALGIA!

*Grimault & Co.'s Guarana* owes its curative virtues to the great quantity of Caffein which it contains. Dr. Wilks, of the Guy's Hospital, declares in the *British Medical Journal* that the GUARANA acts "like a charm."

Guarana powders are a certain remedy for the *sick headache*. —The *Lancet*, Aug. 31st, 1872.

Beware of counterfeits! The genuine preparations of GRIMAULT & Co., bear a stamp with their Trade Mark and the seal of the French Government.

Agents—BATHGATE & Co., SMITH STANISTREET, & Co., BONNERJEE & Co., and NOBIN CHUNDER DAW & SONS calcutta; TREACHER & Co. Bombay; BARRIE & Co., MADON & Co., and NORTON & Co., Madras; PLOWER & Co., Lahore; PEAKE, ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; RIGGS & Co., Bangalore.

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*THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.*

## T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

IMPORTERS OF

**Excelsior Horse or Hand Power Lawn Mowers.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 inches..... | Rs. 40 | 18 inches..... | Rs. 110 | | |
| 10 „ ..... | „ 50 | 20 „ ..... | „ 125 | | |
| 12 „ ..... | „ 65 | 25 „ With shafts and seat... | „ 300 | | |
| 14 „ ..... | „ 80 | | | | |
| 16 „ ..... | „ 95 | 30 „ „ „ ... | „ 400 | | |

**Grass Boxes if required.**

| For | 14 and 16" | 18" | 20" | inch. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. 8 | 10 | 12 | each. |

**Garden Rollers.**

DOUBLE CYLINDER.

| 18 | 20 | 22 | 24 | 26 | 28 | 30 | 32 | inches |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 110 | 150 | 200 | each. |

**Galvanized Iron Wire Netting**

| Mesh | ½ | ¾ | 1 | 1¼ | 1½ | 1⅝ | 2 | inch. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. | 2 | 1-4 | 1 | 0-14 | 0-10 | 0-8 | 0-8 | p. yd. 2ft. wide |
| | 3 | 1-14 | 1 8 | 1-4 | 0-15 | 0-12 | 0-12 | „ 3 „ „ |

Border for Croquet Ground, As. 12 per yard.
4 Inches Galvanized Netting 3 feet wide, As. 14 per yard.

**Garden Watering.**

| 1½ | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 20 | Qts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. | 2-8 | 3-8 | 4 | 4-8 | 5-4 | 6-8 | 6 | 6-8 | 3-12 | 10-8 | Each. |

**Glenny Watering Pots.**

| 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | Quarts |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | 3-8 | 4 | 5 | Each. |

**Edging Knives, Handled.**

Rs. 3-0 each.

**Transplanting Tools.**

Rs. 3-12 each

**Scythes.**

Fitted with Sneads, Nebs, and Stone for Sharpening, Rs. 8-0
Extra Stones, As, 8, each.

**10 per cent. Discount of the above prices for Cash.**

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,
*Calcutta.*

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## MOZOOMDER & CO.

TAILORS, MERCERS &C.

373/1 UPPER CHITPORE ROAD, JORASANKO.

CALCUTTA.

**SPECTACLES**

JUST RECEIVED

A CONSIGNMENT OF BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES CONCAVE AND CONVEX POSITIVELY SUITABLE FOR DEFECTIVE SIGHT AND DIFFERENT AGES.

Gentlemen residing in the Muffusil, and desiring to have our Spectacles are respectfully requested to send a clear statement which shall at least consist of the following:—

(*a.*) Age.
(*b.*) General state of health.

On receipt of the above statement we can select the suitable number, as we send dresses having the measurement from Muffusil.

| Price for:— | Rs. | As. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Steal Frame..... | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Silver „ ..... | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Gold „ ..... | 16 | 0 | 0 |

Orders should accompany a remittance.
Orders of Coat, shirts &c. are supplied at due time.

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## LIST OF BOOKS FOR SALE

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**ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,**

*No. 57, Park Street, Calcutta,*

**BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.**

| NEW PUBLICATIONS. | Rs. | As |
|---|---|---|
| Srauta Sutra of Apastamba, fasc. I—II at /10 each ... | 1 | 4 |
| Yoga Aphorisms of Patanjali, English, fasc. I ... | 0 | 14 |
| *Sanskrit Series.* | | |
| Atharvana Upanishads, fasc. I—V at /10 each ... | 3 | 2 |
| Asvalayana Grihya Sutra, fasc. I—IV at /10 each ... | 2 | 8 |
| Agni Purana, fasc. I—XIV at /10 each ... | 8 | 12 |
| Aitareya Aranyaka of Rig Veda, fasc. I—V at /10 each | 3 | 2 |
| Aphorisms of Sandilya, fasc. I ... | | 10 |
| Aphorisms of Vedanta, fasc. III—XIII at /10 each ... | 6 | 14 |
| Brahma Sutras, fasc. I ... | 10 | 0 |
| Bhamati, fasc. I—VIII at /10 each ... | 5 | 0 |
| Brihat Aranyaka Upanishad, fasc. I—XI at /10 each | 6 | 14 |
| Ditto English translation, fasc. I—III at /10 each | 1 | 14 |
| Brihat Samhita, fasc. I—VII at /10 each ... | 4 | 6 |
| Chaitanya-Chandrodaya Nataka, fasc. I—III at /10 each | 1 | 14 |
| Chaturvarga Chintamoni, fasc. I—XXXVII at /10 each | 23 | 2 |
| Chhandogya Upanishad, Sanskrit, fasc. I—VI at /10 each | 3 | 12 |
| Ditto English, fasc. I—II at /10 each | 1 | 4 |
| Categories of the Nyaya Philosophy, fasc. I—II at /10 each ... | 1 | 4 |
| Dasa Rupa, fasc. I—III at /10 each ... | 1 | 14 |
| Gopatha Brahmana, fasc. I—II at /10 each ... | 1 | 4 |
| Gopala Tapani, fasc. I ... | 0 | 10 |
| Gobhiliya Grihya Sutra, fasc. I—XII at /10 each ... | 7 | 8 |
| Hindu Astronomy, fasc. I—III at /10 each ... | 1 | 14 |
| Isa Kena Katha Prasna Munda Mandukya Upanishads, fasc. III—VI at /10 each ... | 2 | 8 |
| Katantra fasc. I—VI at 1/ each ... | 6 | 0 |
| Katha Sarit Sagara English, fasc. I—IX at /1 each ... | 9 | 0 |
| Kaushitaki Brahmanopanishad, fasc. I and II at /10 each ... | 1 | 4 |
| Kavyadarsa of Sri Dandin, fasc. I—IV (fasc. v out of stock), at /10 each ... | 2 | 8 |
| Lalita Vistara, fasc. I—VI at /10 each ... | 3 | 12 |
| Ditto English fasc. I ... | 1 | 0 |
| Maitri Upianshad, fasc. I—III at /10 each ... | 1 | 14 |
| Mimamsa Darsana fasc, I—XVI at /10 each ... | 10 | 0 |
| Markandeya Purana, fasc. III—VII at /10 each ... | 3 | 2 |
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| Nirukta, fasc. I—III at /10 each ... | 1 | 14 |
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